# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2321. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

# IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

## Legislation at a Stand-Still in Congress.

## Night Debate in the Senate on the Cuban Question.

## MOTION TO TABLE DECIDED ADVERSELY.

## Refusal of the House to Pass the Appropriation Bills.

## NO PROGRESS WITH THE TARIFF.

## Report of the Nichols Investigating Committee.

## DAMAGING CHARACTER OF THE TESTIMONY.

## The Agricultural College bill Vetoed—The President and Senor Mata—The Gulf Squadron, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

Congressional legislation is considered at an end for the present session. The war of the factions defeats business, and the chances are, that the several appropriation bills will fail. Many members have avowed their determination to vote against everything. Mr. PHELPS, to-day, charged PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, with having declared his intention to vote against every Appropriation bill. The latter denied it, but he repudiated Administration ties. It is said that several witnesses were ready to prove the charge, had they been called upon. Mr. PHILLIPS was appointed on the Committee of Ways and Means as a special friend of the Administration.

The motion to suspend the rules to take up the bill for reviving the Tariff act of 1846, would never have been carried to-day if the Democrats had not suspected trickery on the part of the Tariff men. They were favorable to the bill, but feared to take it up lest the Opposition would force a substitute. It was intimated by the Republicans who voted for a suspension of the rules, that it was with a view to bring up their Tariff proposition—hence the motion to suspend was lost.

The time spent by the Senate in considering the Cuban bill is thrown away. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will make no effort to take it up. Mr. WILSON's amendment to the bill to-day attracts much attention, and challenges the approval and support of many Southern men. The opponents of the Slidell bill are determined not to be forced to a hurried vote. They say they will be heard in full against it, and without being compelled to speak at midnight. Their plan, probably, will be to constantly call the yeas and nays between 9 at night and 11 in the morning, unless the friends of the bill desire to speak, or an adjournment is agreed to.

The President told a member of Congress to-day that he would call an extra session in June. This was intended only to effect action in the House. I have reason to believe that he has no idea of calling an extra session.

The report of the Nichols Investigating Committee to-day utterly dissipates the persistent statements that they exculpate the member of the Committee on Accounts understood to be implicated in the charges upon which the investigation was ordered. Their verdict, in fact, is not given. Although the Committee considers it unsafe to recommend expulsion upon the testimony, it makes such an impression upon them that not a single member ventures upon a verdict of not guilty.

The resolutions reported by the Democratic members of the Sherman Committee are a source of great mortification to their party.

The Trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College called on the President to-day to remonstrate against the proposed veto of MORRILL's bill, granting lands to the States for Agricultural Colleges. The President replied that it was too late—the veto was decided upon on constitutional grounds.

The President dislikes Señor MATA personally, which accounts for his hesitation to receive him. He is a cordial hater, and would rather hand Mexico over to England and France than to abate his individual prejudices. His pleasantest smile this week in the presence of a masculine would work a new miracle—turn water into vinegar.

Madame MARIO's closing lecture was given this evening, and notwithstanding the *inclemency of the weather*, the Philharmonic Hall was well filled by an appreciative audience. Perhaps the most effective and touching portion of her discourse was her graphic delineation of the heroic career and unparalleled sufferings of the Italian exiles now on their way to America—proving that the Italians are not only lovers of liberty, but are in the highest sense endowed with that patriotism which admits of no compromise with expediency, no toleration of tyranny, no terms with despotism. Throughout the address she was listened to with unflagging attention, interrupted by frequent applause. Quite a number of distinguished persons were present, among whom we noticed Dr. PARKER, our former Minister and Missionary to China.

Mrs. KEMBLE's readings have been very fully and fashionably attended.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

The *Union* of this morning says, in an editorial, "It has become *perfectly obvious*, that no measure of revenue can be adopted by the present Congress, in the short space of time remaining of its existence." The *Union*, therefore, recommends the revival of the act of 1846 for three years, and for the reissue of Treasury notes. It argues that this could be done with perfect Democratic consistency; those who refuse to vote for these, virtually vote to stop the wheels of Government.

The following is the concluding resolution of the Committee on Naval Contracts and Abuses, which was inadvertently omitted yesterday, namely: "Nothing has been proven in this investigation which impeaches in any way the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of the Navy."

The Navy Department, this morning, received a dispatch from Lieut. BRAINE, commanding the ship *Vincennes*, dated Norfolk, in which he states that he has captured the slaver *Julia Dean*, on the coast of Africa and brought her into that port. AUGUSTUS FREYTRAN, represented as passenger on the *Dean*, died on the passage to the United States, previously requesting that his effects should be sent to his wife at Havana. It was conjectured that he was the Captain of the vessel, on board of which, *it is supposed, there is a great deal of treasure.* The Department, this morning, sent orders to Lieutenant BRAINE to turn over the hands on board the *Dean* to the United States Marshal for trial. It is supposed that the *Dean* is owned in Charleston. The *Vincennes* has been ordered to be examined, it being supposed that she has been injured by having struck a reef.

The rumor that all the available Naval force, including the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, has been ordered to the Gulf, seems strengthened by a remark made by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, that this American sea, as he termed it, belonged to us, and that we will and must exercise control over it.

The next arrival from Mexico will, it is anticipated, bring highly important intelligence in connection with the French and English fleets, and requiring a larger American Naval force than has been heretofore kept in that quarter.

The Special Committee to investigate the charge of corruption against Mr. SEARING, of the House, have made their report. As it was immediately sent to the printer, there was no opportunity to examine its contents, but on the authority of a member of the Committee it appears that while the Committee unanimously concur in the opinion that the testimony does not exculpate him they think it insufficient to warrant his expulsion. The House will be called on to-morrow to decide upon the subject as proposed by the Committee. It is further said that Mr. SEARING filed a statement of his own to rebut the testimony against him.

The Pennsylvania and other members of the House, representing different parties, voted with those who are favorable to the revival of the Tariff of 1846, on Mr. HUGHES' ineffectual motion to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill for that purpose. Some, while opposed to the bill, thought it would afford a basis for a different measure. The Southern members, embracing the extremists, the Massachusetts members, and gentlemen from nearly all other sections, opposed the motion.

## XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

The Post Route bill was put to a vote and passed by Yeas, 30; Nays, 26.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. DOOLITTLE to obtain a vote on the Homestead bill.

The Cuban bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered the following amendment:

Whereas, Reciprocal commercial intercourse among nations promotes mutual prosperity, and is the surest guarantee of permanent peace; and,

Whereas, It is not the policy of the United States to despoil any nation of her possessions, however rich or valuable, but to cultivate with all nations the most friendly and unrestricted commercial relations; and

Whereas, The unfriendly policy adopted by Spain against the trade and commerce of the United States with the Island of Cuba, forcing the adoption of a similar policy by the United States towards herself, impairs the benefits which would otherwise result to both nations from the trade and commerce between the United States and Cuba; and

*Whereas*, A treaty negotiation for the removal of all illiberal and unjust restrictions upon trade and commercial intercourse between this country and the island of Cuba and every nation upon this continent is most desirable; therefore

*Be it enacted*, That the President be authorized and requested to open negotiations with Spain and the nations south of us on this continent, for the removal of all unjust and illiberal restrictions on trade and commerce between them and their dependencies and the United States, and to defray the necessary expenses of such negotiation the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated.

Mr. MALLORY proceeded with his remarks commenced some days since. He cited the policy of JEFFERSON, who said if we were justified in going to war for the acquisition of any territory, it would be for Cuba. He reviewed the commercial advantages to be derived from the acquisition, and contended that if Cuba were annexed, the Slave-trade would be completely destroyed. That trade was fostered by the Captain-General, as Mr. MALLORY showed by a minute and interesting statement, how it was carried on from the purchase of the slave ship to the landing of the slaves, under permits, at three ounces per head. The Creole population are, he said, opposed to the trade. Mr. MALLORY guarded himself from connecting the distracted subject of Slavery with the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, spoke for two hours, replying to the points of Mr. BENJAMIN's recent speech. Mr. BENJAMIN had urged, he said, that unless we acquire Cuba, Spain will emancipate the negroes. Mr. DIXON reasoned that if negro freedom in Cuba would be injurious to the United States, in Jamaica it must be equally so, yet it is not used as an argument to buy Jamaica from Great Britain. Mr. BENJAMIN had reasoned that compulsory labor was necessary to develope tropical production, but Mr. DIXON thought that the sugar for the world could be grown by free labor, and if it could not, sugar was not a sufficient equivalent for the perpetuation of Slavery. In the course of his remarks, Mr. DIXON had occasion to say that Slavery degrades free labor.

Mr. REID controverted this opinion, and said the doctrine was new in the South. He maintained that the white man was not degraded by labor, although he worked at the bench or in a field, side by side with his slave.

Mr. DIXON refused to admit the correctness of this assertion as an exposition of the general Southern feeling.

Mr. BELL traced the rise and progress of the filibuster spirit until it culminated in the Ostend manifesto, and became reflected in this Cuban bill. Both were in a form offensive to Spain. No nation would be apt to receive kindly an offer made to purchase its territory, when accompanied by a studied reminder of its fallen fortunes. His (BELL's) opinion was, that the Ostend Manifesto and the present proposal were framed on the perfect knowledge that Cuba could not be acquired, and that they were addressed to what is supposed to be the dominant traits in our national character. The Committee's report is skillfully drawn up. It promises to extend the trade and commerce of the North, the peculiar industry of the South and the agriculture of the West. It is framed to habituate the country to the cry of "war," but we are making no preparation for war. On the contrary, we are trying to get along without a revenue. For himself he would favor our acquiring control of the Island, either as a protectorate or independent power—but he likewise held that the time has not yet come when its possession was necessary either to our development or security. We are not now in a position to accept Cuba if Spain should offer it as a gift. We cannot accept it until we have built up a Navy of sufficient strength to maintain it. The first blow that would be struck in a war with a naval power would be to wrest it from us, and hold its harbors as a means of annoyance against us. The Committee's promise that the acquisition of the Island will give us the monopoly of sugar is equally fallacious. The increasing production of that article would soon create its production throughout the whole temperate zone. *Neither is it true*, as the Committee say, that when a nation ceases growth its decadence commences. History does not teach this doctrine of expansion, nor is there any parallelism between the growth of a nation, and of an individual man. Are our internal *affairs so perfectly organized as to leave no range to* our ambition? Has even the question of currency *been placed on a satisfactory basis*? Is our great internal domain reduced to such narrow limits as to afford no scope to our energies? Our territory is now greater than the whole area of the Roman Empire. All this we are bound to protect and defend, and to defend *the accessible points of our extended frontier would require* 100,000 men, with at least 250 war steamers. The *chairman of the Naval Committee* says our whole guns are 1,100. The French Navy alone has 15,000 cannon afloat, with 500 ships, of which half are war steamers. We are not now prepared for such a war, and yet the President announced, on a recent occasion, that our policy henceforth is expansion.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, addressed the Senate, arguing that the acquisition of Cuba is subversive of the best interest of the South. Referring to the aspect of our domestic affairs, he considered that innovations had been engrafted on the policy of this Government, which inevitably betoken its dissolution. The doctrine of State Rights did well while we were a homogeneous people, bound together by common troubles, *but that day has passed.* The unbounded prosperity of this country, its fertile lands and increasing wealth, has attracted to it people from every clime. There is no common *interest to bind us together. The* Constitution and the Supreme Court are derided, and the Constitution threatens to be but a rope of sand, unable to bind from having no power to punish infractions of that Constitution. He had *been derided as an old federalist, and the* men who so denounced him had now on the table two *bills more dangerous* in consolidating power in the hands of one man than any that ever emanated from the old Federal Party. They had also a bill to give away the public lands *to the sweepings of European* lazar houses to squat thereon, and under an easy *franchise to control that Government before* they know a word of our language or is one idea towards a comprehension of our institutions. Yet, while offering this extraordinary bonus to the discontented spirits of the old world, they refuse to vote for and *denounce the Old Soldiers' bill. How comes it*, he asked, that there is such a diversity of opinion in the *Democratic Party*, marching under one banner, and professing common principles?

Mr. WADE here moved to adjourn. Lost by 17 to 28.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.—The Senate is rapidly filling up. The galleries are full.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved to postpone the Cuba and take up the Homestead bill, and proceeded to speak on the latter.

Mr. SLIDELL called him to order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE insisted on his motion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, although he had for fifteen years advocated the Homestead bill, asked Mr. DOOLITTLE to withdraw his motion.

Mr. DOUGLAS, as a friend of the Homestead bill, made the same request.

Mr. CLARK, of Connecticut, as a friend of the Homestead bill, moved the Senate adjourn. Lost by 17 to 30.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked Mr. HUNTER to pledge himself not to bring forward the Appropriation bills to prevent a vote on the Homestead bill.

Mr. HUNTER would give no such promise.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed to Mr. JOHNSON to stand by and press the Homestead bill.

Mr. BIGLER asked Mr. TRUMBULL, for himself and the Republicans, to name the hour at which they would vote on both measures.

Mr. TRUMBULL, for himself, was ready now, but could not make any pledge for his friends.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, said that after nine hours' discussion on the Cuba bill, it was time to come back to the great question of the age. Two propositions now stand face to face; one is the question of land for the landless, and the other is a question of a land for slaves.

Mr. SLIDELL here rose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—Will the Senator from New-York yield the floor to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. SEWARD, No, Sir, I do not.

Mr. SLIDELL called Mr. SEWARD to order. He was discussing the comparative merits of the two bills.

The Vice-President decided that Mr. SEWARD was in order.

Mr. SEWARD went on with a few words, when Mr. FITCH appealed to the Chair to put the question of order to the Senate, with a view of stopping what threatened to be an interminable discussion.

The Vice-President declined to do so.

Mr. SEWARD went on, saying: "It is in the Thirty-fifth Congress that the Homestead bill has been put aside." He then contrasted the merits of the two bills.

Mr. TOOMBS said, as to "land for the landless," it carried with it some demagoguical power. He despised a demagogue, but despised still more those who are driven by demagogues. What are the other side afraid of? If they do not want to give $30,000,000 to carry out a great national policy, let them say so, and not attempt to get rid of the issue by saying, "We want to give land to the landless."

Mr. FESSENDEN took Mr. TOOMBS to task and asked if the language he had used was not an imitation of the great man at the other end of the Avenue (the President) who recently addressed an out-of-door crowd, saying none but cowards shirk this Cuban bill. He told the Senator the Republicans did not tremble nor shrink. He referred to the trial of physical endurance at the last session, and hinted that they could endure as much again. He denied that the Republicans were obstructing legitimate business but said they were opposed to this Cuban measure, by which nothing was intended but a party result.

Mr. SEWARD was not in the habit of impugning the courage of any man. He believed every Senator had sufficient. He himself had enough for his own purposes. But other qualities are also necessary. There is moral courage. There is truthfulness to pledges. The President had power to carry out his pledges and has he done so? Where is the Pacific Railroad bill, where his protection, where relief to the bankrupt? Lost, sunk, sacrificed in his attempt to fasten Slavery on the Spanish-American States. No part of the President's policy has been carried out, but it is all sacrificed to a false and pretended issue. Out of nothing nothing is expected to come. He (SEWARD) had never mistaken the President's policy. He never mistook it for a giant in arms, but for a windmill with sails. Mr. SEWARD concluded by an energetic declaration that he is to be found on the side of liberty everywhere and always.

Mr. TOOMBS replied at some length, till Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, again raised a question of order, to cut off debate.

At 11 o'clock there was a crowded audience, half the Senators were in their seats, while the rest were reading and smoking in the ante-room.

Mr. DOOLITTLE finally declined to withdraw his motion.

At midnight Mr. CHANDLER attempted to reply to the remarks of Mr. TOOMBS respecting demagogues.

The Vice-President ruled that he was not in order.

Mr. FESSENDEN appealed from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. MASON again moved to adjourn. Lost by 20 to 30.

The appeal of Mr. FESSENDEN was then laid on the table.

Mr. CLARK then spoke, after which Mr. DOOLITTLE's motion to take up the Homestead bill was voted on and lost by Yeas, 17; Nays, 28.

AYES.—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, Wright.

Mr. MASON moved to adjourn. It was manifest that the Senate could do nothing and he feared the American people would consider this a humiliating spectacle.

Motion lost by 20 to 30.

Mr. BROWN moved to lay Mr. WILSON's bill on the table. Agreed to by 30 to 16.

Mr. BROWN then proceeded to speak on the Cuba bill. He was in favor of the acquisition of he Island, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if we must. He would now move to lay the bill on the table, as a test vote, but would vote against his own motion.

The test vote was then taken, and the motion was lost by yeas, 18; nays, 30.

AYES.—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clarke, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Smith, Toombs, Ward.

Mr. DAVIS paired off with Mr. DIXON, and Mr. COLLAMER with Mr. WRIGHT.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, the Senate then adjourned at 1¼ A. M.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the Tariff of 1857, reviving the act of 1846.

Objection from both sides, amid confusion.

Mr. HUGHES moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, gave notice that should this prevail he would offer his bill as a substitute.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, supposed, if the rules were suspended, the bill must have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole, where every member could offer amendments.

Mr. HUGHES said suspend the rules first, and debate afterwards.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM gave notice of a substitute to suspend the Tariff of 1857, and revive that of 1846, for two years from the 1st of July next.

The motion of Mr. HUGHES to suspend the rules was negatived—85 against 94.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, appealed to the House to reconsider the vote by which the Post-office Appropriation bill was rejected. If this was not done a new bill would have to be introduced.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived, 84 against 104.

The vote was subsequently reconsidered.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, referred to the course of his colleague, Mr. PHILLIPS, on the Committee of Ways and Means, saying that a vote against the bill came with a bad grace from him, considering that he was placed thereon at the instance of the friends of the Administration and had proposed amendments to the bill. If he considered its features objectionable,——

Mr. OWEN JONES, of Pennsylvania, asked whether he understood Mr. PHELPS to say that Executive influence had been exerted to place a member on any Committee of this house?

Mr. PHELPS replied he had made no such charge. He asked Mr. JONES, "Do you consider yourself a friend of the Administration?"

Mr. JONES—I do, and am prepared to carry out the recommendation of the President. Can you say as much?

*Mr. PHELPS*—And if you ask me whether I am prepared to carry out all that is recommended, I say No, I will not.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania—What right have you to set yourself up to arraign the friends of the Administration? [Laughter.]

*Mr. PHELPS*—It is not for the gentleman to complain, considering where he stands. He stands elsewhere than with the friends of the Administration.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, rose on the opposite side of the hall to say something, but his words were lost in the general confusion.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, replying to Mr. PHELPS, said the remarks of the latter could not have come from a worse quarter. Was he to be schooled here, and vote as the gentleman from Missouri wished? Did not Mr. PHELPS, as the friend *par excellence* of the Administration, charge that an amend*ment was to be put in the bill as a rebuke to the Ad*ministration, about the success of which he was so anxious? If Mr. PHELPS had agency in having him placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, this was the first time he had heard of it. *If he was so placed there that he might follow his or* Executive dictation, the gentleman from Missouri had mistaken him greatly. He would rather resign his place on the Committee than resign his manhood. He had voted in Committee as he thought right.

Mr. PHELPS—I ask the gentleman to point out any objectionable appropriations in the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS—You have no right to ask me that.

Mr. PHELPS—Can you put your finger on a single one?

Mr. PHILLIPS—I can.

Mr. PHELPS—Specify it.

*Mr. PHILLIPS, emphatically—I will not. You've* got to take my word. I voted against the bill because I thought it ought not to pass, and will vote against it again. The gentleman alluded to me as having once belonged to his party.

Mr. PHELPS—I referred to a gentleman sitting near you.

*Mr. MONTGOMERY*—What does the gentleman mean by that? [Laughter.]

The Speaker was here obliged to restrain the prevailing disorder.

Mr. PHILLIPS wanted Mr. PHELPS to understand now and henceforth that he would vote as he thought right, without reference to Mr. PHELPS' views, and without an attempt to relieve him from any responsibility.

Mr. PHELPS explained. He did not say that he had any agency in placing Mr. PHILLIPS on the Ways and Means Committee, but that he was placed there by the wishes and at the urgent solicitation of the friends of the Administration.

VOICES—"Who are they."

Mr. PHELPS did not mean to intimate that the Speaker was at all biased in appointing the Committee, but as was usual he had listened to suggestions; when the session commenced, and before the Committees were appointed, he remembered that rumor said that Mr. PHILLIPS had been strongly urged for a member of the Ways and Means Committee. It had been said that the fifteen Democrats from Pennsylvania would not henceforward vote for any of the appropriation bills.

Mr. REILLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied, so far as that rumor was concerned, it is untrue.

Mr. PHILLIPS—It was never agreed to.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, suggested that, perhaps Mr. PHILLIPS had got into a difficulty by not knowing what is to be considered as the Administration.

After further debate, the vote by which the bill was engrossed was reconsidered by a large majority, and the subject passed over.

The House went into Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to reduce the appropriation of $3,100,000 for repairs, armament, equipment and fuel for the steamers, and hemp, to $1,000,000, to be expended as follows: Six hundred thousand for hemp and other materials, and a million for repairs, etc., with the proviso that not more than one thousand dollars shall be expended at any Navy-yard unless the necessity of such repairs be demonstrated by a report of a Board consisting of not less than three naval officers. He referred to the fact that both branches of the Select Committee admit gross frauds which ought to be abolished, and such was the object of his amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN read from both reports of the Select Committee in proof that there were frauds in the purchase of coal.

Mr. BOCOCK replying, said that Mr. SHERMAN had given the testimony a construction which was not just and fair.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was adopted.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered one that the expenses of the suits against Commodore PAULDING, growing out of his seizure of WALKER and his followers, shall be paid out of the amount appropriated for contingent expenses of the Navy.

The Chairman's decision, ruling it out of order, was sustained by ten majority.

Several other amendments were discussed for three hours.

When the time for voting came, the House found itself without a quorum, whereupon the roll was called to note the absentees.

At six o'clock an ineffectual motion was made to adjourn.

The House was then called to secure a quorum.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, moved to adjourn. He saw no necessity, after such exposure had been made, to stay here longer.

The House then refused to suspend further proceedings, and also refused to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. [illegible], the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to go and search for the absentees and bring them in.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, made an ineffectual motion to adjourn. He thought these proceedings nothing but a farce, and that the members present were punishing themselves only by staying here.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in, from time to time, absentees, who were required to furnish satisfactory excuses or pay the fees.

Frequent ineffectual motions were made to adjourn. The members are generally in good humor.

At 8½ o'clock, wearied with the unprofitable proceedings, the House adjourned by two majority.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

### Reception of Wm. Smith O'Brien.

### Welcome Address by Judge B. O'Connor.

### MR. O'BRIEN'S REPLY.

### SCENES AT THE BARGE-OFFICE, &C.

The steamer *Prince Albert*, Captain NICHOLSON, from Galway on the 8th inst., and St. Johns N. F., on the 19th, arrived at this port yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock. Among her passengers was Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, whose coming had already been announced by telegraph from St. Johns. Arrangements having been made to extend a welcome to Mr. O'BRIEN when he should arrive, the Committee on whom that duty devolved had been in waiting during the whole of Thursday, and late into the night, so that her arrival at an early hour in the morning found them somewhat wearied with watching. By the time the steamer had reached Staten Island, however, the news of her arrival had been pretty generally circulated, and multitudes gathered upon the Battery, in anticipation of witnessing the ceremonies of welcome—many, no doubt, being anxious to obtain a sight of the distinguished visitor.

By the time the steamer had arrived opposite Castle Garden, a detachment of Company F, 4th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., were assembled upon the Battery, for the purpose of paying the honors of a salute. Twenty-one guns were fired as the steamer dropped her anchor, and afterwards a hundred guns were fired while Mr. O'BRIEN was proceeding from the steamer to Whitehall. The salute was responded to by the *Prince Albert*.

While waiting the arrival of the Committee of Reception, Mr. T. F. MEAGHER and several gentlemen of the Press were invited to go on board the steamer in the Custom-house barge. Mr. MEAGHER was the first to recognize his friend on the quarter-deck of the steamer. The meeting, as might have been expected, was a most cordial one.

Mr. O'BRIEN appeared in excellent health, and but little the worse for the very tempestuous passage which has just closed. He is about 50 years of age, of medium height, and of a compactly-built person. His face, which indicates great composure and self-reliance, wears an intelligent and pleasant smile, and in his manners he is wholly free from affectation. He speaks with some hesitation, but his language is well chosen, and makes a pleasing impression upon the hearer.

Among the gentlemen who first arrived on board to proffer their respects to Mr. O'BRIEN, were Capt. McMAHON, (commanding Artillery Company F, 4th Regiment New-York State Militia,) THOMAS BYRNES, JAMES ROCHE, R. J. LALOR, and a numerous deputation of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, including Mr. JOHN E. WHITE, Chairman of the special Committee appointed to wait on Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. WM. J. FAGAN, the Secretary of the Club, and Mr. T. J. BROWN. Subsequently the *Prince Albert* was visited by a steam-tender, having on board a Committee of gentlemen, the list of whose names includes Richard O'Gorman, Wilson G. Hunt, Judge B. O'Connor, Mr. Wm. E. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Cole, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, Capt. Wm. F. Lyons, Mr. P. M. Haverty, and numerous others. The visitors were introduced by Mr. MEAGHER, and received by Mr. O'BRIEN with marked suavity of manner and extreme cordiality of expression. Judge O'CONNOR, on the part of the Committee of private citizens, addressed Mr. O'BRIEN in a few words of welcome. He said:

JUDGE O'CONNOR'S WELCOME.

Mr. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, *Sir: The pleasing duty has been assigned us, on behalf of your many friends in New-York, to welcome you, and to express in this informal manner the great pleasure they feel at your arrival in America. We are aware that public manifestations of regard may be unexpected by you, but, without interfering with the object of your visit to the United States, we cannot refrain from tendering to you our sincere and respectful homage. We have watched your unflinching adherence to principle, your patient endurance of sufferings, your chivalrous efforts substantially to improve and ennoble the political and social condition of your native land. While you were an exile our heartfelt wishes and sympathy were with you. You are now free—free to receive the pure air of Heaven—free to receive the congratulations of the free men of America. The adverse storm of your political life is over; and as your voyage across the Atlantic has a pleasant termination in the safe moorings of our New-York Bay, so may your useful days henceforth find their reward in the tranquility of a happy home and country. With a sincere admiration for the qualities which have dignified your character and rendered your name illustrious, we warmly and sincerely welcome you, and respectfully request that you will name such early day as may be agreeable to you for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of your friends and the expression of regard and joy your visit to the United States naturally and unanimously inspires.* [Loud applause.]

MR. O'BRIEN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. O'BRIEN said:

*Mr. O'CONNOR AND GENTLEMEN: You are quite right in supposing that I have not come to the United States with a view to call forth any demonstration or parade that should be at all personal to myself. At the same time, I will not pretend to be indifferent to the kindly feelings of my fellow-countrymen, and it will assuredly be pleasing to me to meet on friendly and familiar terms, and in this informal manner, all those who desire to make acquaintance with me. But I wish it distinctly understood that I have not come here with any political object, further than concerns my own instruction and information. A large part of my life has been devoted to political affairs, and I have naturally felt a great anxiety to study the institutions of this country—the only country in which they can be seen with advantage, or judged with impartiality. I have learned so much to distrust the reports of travelers that I greatly prefer to form my own opinions rather than to adopt those of others, and the more especially in regard to the United States, inasmuch as the observations of travelers here have generally been written with the gall of prejudice. [Applause.] I come here, therefore, for the purpose of investigating those social problems which are connected with the institutions of this country, the only one, I may say, in modern times which possesses, upon a large scale, a Republican rather than a Monarchical form of Government. I confess, too, that I have been very anxious to know how far those millions of my countrymen who have been compelled by adverse circumstances which I need not now recapitulate—for, alas! they are too well known to all of you—to make the United States their home, have succeeded in their efforts here to improve their fortunes. It is probable that I shall have an opportunity of seeing, not only in the great cities of America, but in the remote West, many thousands of my fellow-countrymen, and it would be very satisfactory to me to be able to assure my fellow-countrymen, on my return to Ireland, that I have seen their kindred, whether by race or birth, in America pursuing a flourishing and prosperous career, and that I have found them preserving an undying attachment to the land of their fathers. [Loud applause.] In the presence of my friend Mr. MEAGHER, it is unnecessary for me to remind you that there is another object for which I came to this country, and that is, to see friends who have long been separated from me by adverse fate. It is with great pain that I feel, on shaking his hand again, after a separation for several years, that he is not in the position which I now occupy—in perfect freedom to revisit his native land, to again look on the scenes to which he is so deeply attached, to again greet those friends who admire his genius, and again to receive those assurances of affection which he never failed to evoke from all who knew him. [Applause.] Frankly, gentlemen, and distinctly I will say to you that I consider the prohibition which still excludes him from his native country, after a lapse of ten years, and after so many other matters have been consigned to oblivion, is unworthy of the British Government. [Applause.] Nor will I affect to say that I am indifferent to the manifestation of feeling that was exhibited here in reference to myself when I was similarly circumstanced. At a time when I was suffering the privation of almost everything that can make life delightful, at a time when I was confined in a narrow circle, beyond the limits of which I could not transgress, save at the risk of being consigned to a prison—at that time the people of the United States, including not the Irish population alone, but a very large portion of the native-born citizens of this country, came forward in the great cities of the Union, first in Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Boston, calling on the President to interfere with the British Government in my behalf. Nor had I forgotten the enthusiastic feeling which was exhibited here on the occasion of my being permitted to return to Europe. I cannot forget that at the great meeting which was held here in the Tabernacle—a meeting which had the countenance and the attendance, I have reason to know, of the leading men of New-York—a congratulatory address was presented to so humble an individual as myself, which, as well in the terms in which it was expressed as in the circumstances attending its adoption, has seldom been paralleled in any period of the world, especially when we consider the influence and position of the City in which we now stand. Without arrogating to myself any claim to public respect, I might be forgiven if I entertain some vanity when I recollect such marks of friendship. I am here, therefore, in person, to acknowledge the sympathies thus expressed; and, though I earnestly desire to avoid, as much as possible, everything in the nature of parade, yet you are at liberty to say to your friends that I accept with gratitude these demonstrations of kindly feelings which your presence here to-day betokens. In regard to the future, it is perhaps right for me to state to you now exactly and concisely what are my intentions. I am very anxious to be present at the meetings of Congress before it breaks up, and I understand that its debates for the present session will terminate next week. I propose, therefore, to leave New-York either on Sunday afternoon or Monday morning, and then to repair to Washington without delay, so that I may have the satisfaction of glancing at the proceedings of your Republican Legislature. From Washington I propose to go Southward, probably to Charleston, from whence I have not decided precisely in what direction I shall proceed, but I trust to be able to pass up the Mississippi to St. Louis, then northward to Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, and back by Boston to New-York. If no impediment shall prevent the accomplishment of this tour, I shall arrive again in New-York in May, so that I hope to see then, under more favorable circumstances, all the scenery and objects of interest in your neighborhood. I shall then, also, I hope, have an opportunity of meeting my countrymen freely, and shall comply with the wish contained in the address you have just presented, as far as may be consistent with my desire to make this a private visit, unconnected with all public politics. [Applause.] I had almost forgotten to say that among those motives which induced me to come to America, a desire to visit those objects presented by nature, which are worthy of observation and calculated to excite interest, has not been the least. And no one can enter this beautiful port without feeling that if America presents many such scenes to the tourist as that which I have seen to-day, they would amply reward a visit. [Applause.] It is unnecessary for me to detain you longer, further than to repeat my thanks for your kindness and my wishes for your happiness.* [Loud cheers, frequently renewed.]

Judge O'CONNOR briefly expressed the gratification with which Mr. O'BRIEN's remarks had been received.

Mr. MEAGHER, in response to loud calls, uttered a few appropriate words of acknowledgment, reiterated his veneration and esteem for Mr. O'BRIEN, and declined to interrupt the effect which his friend's remarks had produced.

These ceremonies being over, Mr. O'BRIEN and his friends went on board the small tender, and were hailed by the booming of cannon and the music of a band stationed on the Battery, as she steamed slowly through the mist up to the Government Barge Office, where a large crowd had gathered in anticipation of his arrival. These, as soon as the vessel came within hailing distance, burst out in a volley of cheers, which was caught up by the masses who stood on the adjacent piers, and vociferously reëchoed. The moment the vessel touched the wharf there was an immediate rush of the spectators to the gangway, the object being, of course, to obtain the first view of, and to exchange the first salute with the expected stranger. The successful competitors for this honor were, we believe, Commodore BUNKERK and JAMES O'NEILL, one the Superintendent of the barge office, the other a Government inspector. As soon as Mr. O'BRIEN had fairly set foot on *terra firma*, he was carried by the impetus of the throng right into the barge office, where a party of federal officers were in waiting. Capt. WILEY, the Assistant Surveyor of the port, tendered to him a neat *impromptu* welcome, expressing his personal pleasure at the opportunity of greeting a gentleman so eminent for his virtues, his sufferings his talents, and his devotion to the cause of freedom in his native land. Mr. O'BRIEN appropriately responded, and then there was a renewed rush of candidates for introduction. The throng became at last so impassable and unwieldy that Capt. WILEY led Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. MEAGHER and the members of the Committee conducted to a larger apartment, which was thronged instantaneously. Another series of introductions resulted in partially allaying the enthusiasm of the crowd, and Mr. O'BRIEN eventually found an opening through which to escape to the pier, where the soldiers were drawn up in line to receive him. As the military presented arms, Capt. McMAHON said, "Gentlemen of the 4th Artillery, I have the great pleasure of introducing to you the venerable patriot and steadfast friend of Ireland, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN." As Mr. O'BRIEN stood uncovered the band performed the air of the "Exile of Erin."

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH TO THE MILITARY.

Mr. O'BRIEN then said: "I should be guilty of intrusion should I take every opportunity of addressing the friends who may greet me. At the same time I cannot allow this occasion to pass without acknowledging the kindness which you citizens have here shown to me. An address has already been presented to me, to which I have endeavored to reply, though not at all, I feel, in terms sufficiently ample. I cannot look upon so fine a body of my countrymen without remembering the saying of a British monarch at the battle of Fontenoy—'How much cause have I to curse the laws which have made such men my enemies.' [Applause.] I cannot but deplore the policy which has caused so many to become aliens to their native land—although I know that Irishmen will never forget the land of their birth. [Applause.] I *cannot but feel that that is a policy which the British* Government will one day greatly deplore." [Great applause.]

He was then escorted to his carriage. On passing through the gate, the throng was so dense and the rush so great to see him, it was with the greatest difficulty he could make his way through them. He finally reached the carriage, and, in company with his friends, was driven to the St. Nicholas Hotel. While on board the steamer, Mr. O'BRIEN was repeatedly pressed to drink by his friends, who were not acquainted with his habits. Every such solicitation, however, he firmly but politely declined, remarking that he had not tasted of spirits for twenty-five years, and that, in his opinion, the sentiments of the human heart could be just as warmly expressed without the aid of any such stimulant.

While at St. Johns Mr. O'BRIEN was the guest of his friend Dr. MULLOCK, the Roman Catholic Bishop, and when he was about to reembark, he was waited on by a delegation from the Temperance Society, headed by the Hon. JOHN KENT, Colonial Secretary, who tendered him an escort. Some three hundred persons formed in procession, and marched by moonlight through the principal streets of the town to the south side of the harbor, during which the procession was augmented to some thousand persons. On parting, he was greeted with every demonstration of respect. He comes unattended by any of his family, two of his sons having accompanied him as far as Galway to see him on board the steamer.

## THE OBSERVATORY IN CENTRAL PARK.

### Meeting in the Academy of Music—Speeches by the Hon. Luther Bradish, the Rev. Dr. Cox, and Profs. Davies and Mitchel.

An audience numbering nearly one thousand persons assembled in the Academy of Music last evening to hear Professors MITCHEL and DAVIES urge the necessity of the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory in Central Park. The temperature of the building was so cold that it seemed almost impossible for any enthusiasm to be excited. Subscription papers with the following conditions prefixed were scattered plentifully throughout the house:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 25, 1859.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums placed opposite their respective names, for the purpose of erecting an Astronomical Observatory, (of the first class,) in the Central Park of this City, *Provided*:

*First*—That a charter exonerating the subscribers from personal liability shall be obtained.

*Second*—That the sum subscribed shall be not less than the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, and

*Third*—That the Trustees be appointed (in accordance with the charter) by the subscribers to this fund, or the holders of a share or shares therein.

N. B.—The Observatory fund is to be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each.

At 7½ o'clock the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, accompanied by the Rev. Drs. COX and PRIME, Professors LOOMIS and DAVIES, CYRUS W. FIELD, PETER COOPER, and other prominent citizens took seats upon the stage.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH came forward and said that few projects of a public nature had been received with such universal favor as the project for an Observatory in Central Park. On behalf of the Board of Trustees, appointed at the close of Prof. MITCHEL's Lectures, as the President of that Board, he reported progress. They had been requested to direct their attention to four distinct ends: First, they were to ascertain the cost of a first-class Observatory; second, they were to submit a plan of operations; third, to endeavor to obtain from the Legislature an act of incorporation; and fourth, to endeavor to procure subscriptions to carry forward the great project in view. The Committee met immediately after their appointment, and having divided themselves into sub-Committees, proceeded to the performance of the work assigned them. Careful estimates showed that $200,000 would be necessary to erect an Observatory which would be an honor to the City; $20,000 per annum would be required to keep it in operation. An act of incorporation has also been drafted, and several thousand dollars had been subscribed, chiefly by the Trustees. Now, the public are to say whether the Observatory shall be erected or not. Mr. BRADISH, in conclusion, urged the necessity of such an institution in the second commercial city in the world. He introduced Professor DAVIES, who spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by the Committee of Arrangements to present to this audience, this evening, a few considerations connected with the establishment of an Observatory in the City of New-York.

An Observatory is a substantial and permanent structure, furnished with all the instruments necessary for making such observations on the heavenly bodies as may be required to determine their volumes—their specific gravities—their motions on their axes and through space—and the laws which regulate and govern those motions. A magnetic apparatus is also necessary; and, if the equipment be complete, a meteorological apparatus must likewise be added.

It is the wish and design of those connected with the present movement, that the New-York Observatory shall be of the first class—equal, if not superior, to any in the world; and all the estimates and calculations have been based on this hypothesis. An Observatory of this class, somewhere, is indispensable to a distinctive nationality. The position of every foot of Earth on this entire continent, whether land or water, is now determined, astronomically, with reference to the Observatory of Greenwich. Is not this continent large enough to have a meridian of its own? Through what point, then, shall it pass? Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis or New-Orleans? Pardon me for believing that the seat of commerce and the metropolis of the continent should also be the central point of science.

It will be the office of the Observatory, when completed, to make such observations as to construct such tables—to give such information and to furnish such time as may be necessary to the safety and security of navigation. The magnetic observations may develop new and important laws in magnetism, and indicate essential changes in the variations of the needle. The meteorological observations may, perhaps, furnish such facts to science as will establish the laws of the storms and of the changes in the weather. When the Observatory shall be in operation, every American vessel that leaves our ports will carry with her tables constructed by your own astronomers and chronometers regulated by your own meridian. On every sea where the American flag shall be unfurled—in every place which an American ship shall visit, American science will exert its power. It will conduct your vessels in safety over the ocean and bring them back, ladened with the fruits of your enterprise. That power you will have brought into activity by your wisdom, your forecast, and your liberality.

There are other considerations belonging to this subject, more important—far more important—than the practical ones to which I have alluded. They relate to the cultivation and development of the higher elements of our intellectual nature.

Let us suppose the Observatory to be completed and perfectly equipped. Will you visit it on an evening of June, after the sun has sunk to rest, and the last ray of twilight, like the smile which precedes the sleep of infancy, shall have faded away? Behold the stars, as they look down with tranquil and sympathizing radiance on the City at rest. Contemplate the large telescope, placed there by yourselves, and a permanent record of your munificence and love of science. Turn it to one of the hazy clouds of the milky-way; instantly, the curdled light crystallizes, and you behold the radiant suns of those distant regions. Turn it to Jupiter: he greets you with his brilliant disk and his little family of satellites. Turn it to Saturn: his rings immediately expand into space, and you feel that you have only to reach beyond the telescope to determine by the touch what science has already ascertained—their specific gravity and the material of which they are composed. If this is not enough, prolong the visit till the radiant East heralds the approach of the morning. One by one, the stars disappear—the purpled light grows more intense, until the sun himself proclaims the full birth of another day. As he ascends from the horizon, he is observed by the instruments which you have provided. At the bidding of the observer, he must descend from his meridian height—take his place in the Observatory, in the presence of man, and there, face to face, disclose to science his volume, his specific gravity, his diameter, his time of revolution on his axis, and his entire power in the government of the planetary system.

Who can calculate the value of such knowledge? Who shall measure its influence on our institutions of learning?—on the students of the Free Academy?—on the students of the University?—on the pupils of Columbia College?—on all our schools, and in the entire population of our City? We are anxious to give to our children houses and lands. Is it not better, far better, to give them precious knowledge?—to open their minds to those sublime thoughts which lead to the contemplation of the beauty, harmony and wonders of Creative Power? Are not such objects worthy of New-York? May New-York prove herself worthy of such objects.

Let, then, the question, "Shall we have an Observatory?" ring through the City. Let it be asked by every earnest mind—on the Exchange, in the marts of business, in every social circle, and wherever and whenever two or more are gathered together. Let the question be asked earnestly by those who can only be described truly in types borrowed from the heavens. Let it be asked in those silver tones which are music to the soul, and whose power over the heart no obduracy can resist. Wealth will then bring to us her *abundant offerings*; public sentiment will sustain and bear forward the enterprise; science will rejoice in new discoveries, and the Observatory will become the crowning glory of our City.

After Professor DAVIES had concluded, Mr. BRADISH read a letter from JAS. W. GERARD, Esq., expressing regret at his inability to be present and indorsing the object for which the meeting was called. Mr. BRADISH said further that Professor MITCHEL, while inspecting the Central Park with a view to determining whether it contained any sites which would be eligible for the proposed Observatory, had taken a severe cold and would be unable to be present. As his substitute he would introduce a clergyman who was well known in this City, and who needed no commendation from them. He would bespeak the attention of the audience for the Rev. Dr. COX, formerly of Brooklyn. Dr. COX came forward, amid warm applause, and said that the Committee might as well have got a glow-worm to replace Ursa Major as to have put him in the place of Prof. MITCHEL. He could boast the friendship of Prof. MITCHEL's *ex anime* for nearly two decades of years, and under his guidance at Cin*cinnati he had learned more of astronomy than he knew* before he went there. The discoveries Prof. MITCHEL had then made proved him to be an original thinker. Dr. COX said he came to hear Prof. MITCHEL speak, and if his remarks should be *erratic like those comets whose caudal glories* have absorbed the nucleus, he could not help it. [Laughter.] There was one thought, with reference to astronomy, which was not sufficiently impressed upon our popular audience. God designed that all men should be astronomers, and if they would only spell the stars and scrutinize them more they would be wiser and better. The ancients with all their apparatus and appliances could not tell how long a year was. Now science has measured it off so accurately that it will not vary a day till sounds the trump that adjourns time into eternity.

The Reverend gentleman continued speaking for some time in his own inimitable way, at times convulsing the house with laughter. Before he concluded Professor MITCHEL came in and was welcomed with hearty applause. Dr. COX said that he was only waiting to be eclipsed, and, turning to Professor MITCHEL, asked him whether it was merely a *habeas corpus* which brought him there, or whether he really intended to speak? Dr. COX concluded what he had to say with quotations from YOUNG and ADDISON, and then gave way to Professor MITCHEL.

Professor MITCHEL said that he hoped that the assembly had gathered as friends of humanity, and not merely as citizens of New-York. This city stands far above all others for its wealth, its enterprise, and its commerce. It has the power and the energy to erect the greatest Observatory in the country, and sooner or later it must come forward and do it. In Europe the Russian Emperor is a patron of Astronomical science. There is the Central, Imperial Observatory at Pulkova. All others are tributary to it. Are we to be outstripped in this race? Professor MITCHEL said that when he was in Russia, they told him we were pretty good Democrats here, and knew how to spend money pretty well for things that we liked, but it would be a long time before we would do much in astronomy. And at that time there was reason for their assertions, because there was a law on the statute book absolutely prohibiting the erection of an Observatory by the Government, and at the present time the Observatory at Washington exists only by a law which provides *for a dépôt* to keep maps and charts. But the people must get interested in this work or nothing will be done. There is not a politician in the country who will raise his finger to do anything his constituents can damn. Prof. M. spoke of the method in which he managed to raise the funds for the Cincinnati Observatory. He concluded that there were 1,000 people who would be willing to give $25 for such an investment as they needed, and he made up his mind that he would find them, if he had to give up five years to it, and in less than that time it was done. Now there are 200 persons in this City who will be ready to give $1,000 each, if they can only be found. Any one who has will, energy and determination to get at them will discover them. You have a noble site for the Observatory, one not excelled by any in the world. The Central Park is far enough from the City to be removed from the smoke and vapor which will arise from manufactories, &c. He detailed at considerable length the difficulties he met with in putting up the Cincinnati Observatory, and said that all the other cities had done what they could in the way of Observatories. Neither Cincinnati, Cambridge, nor Washington would do more than they had done. They had made their jump and all that is necessary is that New-York should leap ahead of them all. If that cannot be done better do nothing.

The attention of the audience was called to the subscription papers which had been distributed through the house. Before the audience left the subscriptions were run up to nearly $6,000. BENJAMIN H. FIELD, ROBERT STUART and W. H. ASPINWALL subscribed $1,000 each. LEWIS M. RUTHERFORD and J. D. CLUTE each $500. EDMUND BLUNT, Prof. LOOMIS and LUTHER BRADISH each $200, and Rev. S. I. PRIME, C. W. HACKLEY, ALFRED PELL, GORHAM D. ABBOTT and H. A. HURLBUT, $100 each. Quite a number of gentlemen took one share each, ($25.)

## THE FRY DIVORCE CASE.

## Mr. Fry's Reply to his Wife's Petition for Divorce, and to Mr. Grigg's Letter.

We published recently the Petition of Mrs. Emily L. Fry to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, praying for a divorce from her husband, Horace B. Fry That petition Mr. Fry answered, and his answer was followed by a memorial to the Legislature, from Mr. John Grigg, the father-in-law of the lady, in his own as well as her behalf. This latter document also we have published, and now present the other side of the question, in Mr. Fry's reply to his wife's petition, and an abstract of his reply to Mr. Grigg's memorial:

### MEMORIAL OF MR. FRY.

*To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

The answer of Horace B. Fry, of the City of Philadelphia, to the petition of his wife, Emily L. Fry, of said City, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony with him.

This respondent respectfully excepts to the jurisdiction of the Legislature over the subject-matter of the aforesaid petition.

This exception to the jurisdiction of your honorable body is made under the advice of counsel. Regard, however, to the immediate protection of his own reputation, requires that he should set forth his answer to the petition of his wife for a divorce, which he does as follows:

My answer to that petition must be two-fold: First, to review the charges made against me; secondly, to set forth my wife's own conduct from the day of our marriage to that of her desertion of me. This I prefer to do in my own words.

I married my wife, as she states, on the second day of August last. She was young and beautiful; with a presence demanding no drafts upon a father's wealth, to assure my preference, which was based upon a single and honest affection. From my boyhood, my support and independence had been the fruit of my own labor; and at the age of twenty-eight, when I thought I had found one who, as a wife, would make me a happy home, I knew that to my own reasonable wants or desires, or those of any modest woman, my means and business were quite equal. This is my reply to the assertions that I insulted my wife by declaring I had married for the fortune which she might, at best, possibly inherit, but which certainly she never did, and does not now possess. No suggestion even, to that effect, ever passed my lips, directly or indirectly; much less in the form of rude taunt which she avers I used.

We were married at noon, and left Philadelphia in the afternoon train for New-York. It is not true that I found fault with the quantity of my wife's baggage at the wharf, or that of any one of the party; much less is it true that I swore at her, or at any one about it; and still less is it probable, even, that I, a four hours' husband, in the first flush of my wedded happiness, would forget, from such a trivial circumstance, all that seemed to constitute it. It is equally untrue that when in New-York, and about to start for West Point, I repelled her with angry language because she remonstrated about my writing a letter. Our conversation at that time was that of pleasantry only; and I neither felt nor exhibited other than perfect good temper. Nor did we miss the cars in consequence of my waiting to write; on the contrary, we were at the cars at least a quarter of an hour before the time, and were prevented from going because our porter took our baggage, by mistake, to another place. His mistake, which caused us to turn back and remain in New-York another day, irritated me, and I expressed my disappointment on account of it, and may have censured the porter warmly for it; but with my wife as connected with the matter I found no fault, as I had no occasion. I believe on the contrary, that she was quite as much vexed as myself with the consequence of the man's blunder.

As regards whatever is alleged of my frequent coarse or violent language or behavior to my wife, when at West Point, I have only to resist her assertions by my simple denial. On one occasion, and one only, when her public conduct, tending to bring her character as a wife and a woman into question, had passed all the bounds of a husband's toleration, I remonstrated with her in earnest terms; and while I was conscious, on the one hand of my devoted love for her, and on the other was stung to the heart and exasperated by her cruel indifference; when, with these bitter truths, this unmerited wrong preying on my mind and harrowing my feelings, she attempted to palliate her gross misconduct, by telling me that I wished to deprive her of every pleasure, then, and then only, I lost my patience at her temerity and falsehood, and expressed myself, I doubt not, as the sudden passion prompted. But it was the excitement of a moment; and natural as was the cause, I regretted that any amount of injury or insult should have betrayed me into an offensive reproach, and promptly begged her pardon; and she expressed herself entirely satisfied with the apology. I wish it borne in mind, that this acknowledgment of the only instance in my address to my wife, which gives any color whatever to her accusations, was the consequence—wholly and solely the consequence—of her persistent violations of proper deportment, aggravated by heartless misrepresentations. My words were not, as she pretends, the *cause* of her misconduct in any sense; but her misconduct was the cause of my words. I felt and knew, and everybody on the spot was witness, that I had been devoted to her pleasures, systematically kind and considerate and indulgent,—as the sequel proved, too indulgent to her unbecoming propensities. That I ever threw her from a chair, or threw anything at her, or ever laid a finger upon her, except in tenderness, is utterly untrue. That I ever threatened her life or her person in any manner, directly or by inference, is also utterly untrue. That I mentioned a pistol to her, much less attempted to find one in my trunk, or ever pointed one at her, is also utterly untrue. I not only had no pistol at West Point, but I never owned one, nor have had possession of one, there or elsewhere, in my whole life. That I ever committed any of the acts or uttered any of the words tending to injure or terrify her, which she alleges in her list of accusations, is all alike utterly untrue and without any foundation or color in fact. The story, that I caused by my intemperate manner, a hemorrhage of her lungs, is a romance, which she invented to excite interest and parry animadversions upon her conduct. Her lungs never had been affected, were not then and have not been since; but she availed herself of a bleeding of the nose, as my own observation justifies me in believing, to create the impression. A physician was called in the next day by me, who told me he could discover no disease, but who advised with me for her character's sake, to take her from West Point; and held out the idea, in order to effect her removal, that her health would be better cared for at home.

The assertion that I told her of my attachment to another woman, my desire that she, my wife, might die in six months, so that I could be free to marry again, and all the charges connected with this part of her petition, are like the foregoing, utterly untrue. And they are not only untrue in fact, but inconsistent with her own statements in the same document; for, if as she elsewhere asserts, I had married her for a fortune, how was that fortune to enure to my benefit, in case of her early death, when she had nothing at all at the time, and was likely to have nothing, except by the will of her father, a man in the full vigor of health? Why, if her statement be true, did I marry her at all?

The allegation that I proposed at one time, and at another revoked the proposition for a divorce, is again utterly untrue. While I was still ignorant, as will hereafter appear, of the extent of her offences against her marriage vow—when at the time her unfeeling behavior to me rendered intimate association intolerable, unless it were reformed—I did say that I would live under the same roof, but occupy separate apartments, rather than incur the shame and scandal of a public rupture.

The statements that I told my wife, at one time of her want of intellect, and at another boasted of my own education; that I spoke of having taken her from the mire, or whatever other language which would be unworthy of a gentleman addressed to his wife—all these statements are utterly untrue.

Alike false, and if possible more absurd, is the assertion that I made reference to insanity as existing in members of my family. The motive of such an assertion would not be consistent with my own sanity; for, with what plea of a sound mind, much less of a grateful heart, could I so injure the memory of my dead father, or the interests of a living brother, who is well known as one of the editors of the New-York *Tribune*? And, as this my answer is a legislative document, which must be of record, I need make no apology, in reply to this portion of my wife's public averments, for making the declaration that my venerated father, up to the time of his death, on the verge of eighty years, had all his faculties perfect through every day of his life, and that none of his name have ever suffered from a mental infirmity—which at the worst, could be a misfortune, not a reproach,—which, were it unhappily true of those, who cannot be responsible for my feelings, whatever they might be, a gentle and considerate nature would study to conceal, rather than expose.

To the assertion in my wife's petition that I sent her father a newspaper containing a scurrilous article touching her reputation, I oppose my solemn denial. If she possesses any envelope which covered such paper, it was not superscribed by me. Whether it resembles my writing I cannot say, having never seen it. Whoever ventures to testify upon such resemblance as she alleges, that the writing is mine, and to attribute to me the sending of the paper, will violate the truth. I never sent to her or any one, directly or indirectly, any newspaper or other publication, of the nature indicated. Against the probability of the charge, I can produce witnesses to prove my extreme solicitude to keep the scandal of my wife's desertion and everything connected with it, out of the public Press; and that I engaged the kind offices of a friend acquainted with the conductors of several newspapers, to solicit them to suppress any notices, of whatever tenor, which might be furnished of the circumstances. That gentleman can testify to this fact, which is wholly inconsistent with my wife's allegations in the premises. On one occasion, a few days after my wife's desertion, her mother sent to me by a servant, a Sunday newspaper containing comments upon it, and requesting me, if I could, to discover the author. For that newspaper, my mother-in-law sent the same domestic the following evening, and I may have enveloped it and addressed it to her with a note, which I remember accompanied it. That I ever *originally* sent any newspaper to any member of the family, or indeed to anybody else, having reference to my domestic difficulties, is, I repeat, absolutely untrue.

Having, as I believe, answered so much of my wife's petition as consists of charges against myself, it becomes my painful duty to narrate briefly some of the prominent occurrences of our short wedded life, that from their recital your honorable body may perceive what was the real history and explanation of the irreparable calamity which has befallen me, and may also learn why it is that my wife prefers to resort to you, instead of the legitimate and proper tribunals of the country. It is with pain and regret that I do it; but under a deep and solemn sense of my duty to vindicate and protect my private character from outrageous, false and wicked slanders. I would have spared an erring woman, as I have done up to this time, the exposure of her conjugal dereliction; and in time which the law appoints, would have sought my release from her in the courts, by a proceeding the most considerate of her reputation. But she presents me to your honorable body as a rude, coarse, unfeeling man destitute of every attribute of native humanity or common good breeding; belying in my conduct to her, my fair young wife, even within a few hours after our marriage, the domestic, social and business character of my whole life. My peace is destroyed, and my home desolated, by that wife, who seeks under evil counsel to repair her own damaged fame by the ruin of mine, I must resist the assault, however unwillingly, by the means she has placed in my hands. I recite, therefore, the particulars of her career during our month's association, so far as they are necessary to the fulness of my defence.

We had been only a few days married when I found her disposition restive under any suggestion which was contrary to her impulses or inclination, a trait which had been carefully concealed during our engagement. A remark of mine that reading in the cars, by the fading light, might pain her eyes; or calling her attention to her dress draggling in the muddy crossings of Broadway, New-York; or any other observation, dictated by my affection or care, elicited from her either such replies or looks, as too early satisfied me, that in minor matters, for the sake of peace, I could not interfere. Acting advisedly on this conviction, before we had reached West Point, I studied only to humor and to please her. She complained, the hour of her arrival there, of the house, the room, and of her knowing no one. I at once endeavored to content her, by introductions to officers, or their families, and other residents or visitors, whom I knew, or had been introduced to myself. Among the latter, was the person to whom she refers in her petition, and whom I had never known before. Her assertion, however, that I asked his attentions to her, in order to relieve myself, is a shameful fabrication, contrived to palliate the truth, which was in the sequel a matter of notorious comment, and to which I will show that she refers in her own writing—namely, that she herself made the advances to that individual, which encouraged him in the intimacy which immediately followed, and that she pursued him by marks of her preference at West Point, and sealed the evidences of it by being the first to open a correspondence with him, after her return to Philadelphia. Her demeanor to me there, before the end of a week, was indifferent and cold; and before the lapse of a fortnight, it had lost almost every token of affection in private, while it became repellant, to the borders of insult, in public. I was now anxious to have her leave West Point; but was opposed on various pretences, especially that of her not being well, which plea was met by the physician (as both he and I deemed expedient) by the recommendation, that she would be better at home. I should add, what I omitted in its proper place, that on the very day after the pretence to have had bleeding of the lungs, she passed hours in the open air, walking and sitting in the hot sun, and attended a ball the following evening, apparently as well as she had been at any time.

Meanwhile her reckless conduct, which my too partial senses still failed to interpret exactly, had attracted the animadversions alike of strangers and friends; and reports of it traveled as far as Philadelphia, and became the subject of painful surmises, which reached my knowledge. So far from being jealous, as she asserts, without ground, I was only too confiding.

In truth, her whole course during that unhappy sojourn was marked by indifference alike to my feelings and my relation as a husband—a relation, so far as it implied guardianship and control, she never desired to recognize from the hour of her marriage, considering it a surrender of her independence. Acting upon this conception of her conjugal rights, she refused to wear her wedding-ring, to take my arm in walking, or to apprize me of her movements, while she sought the association of others, and of one in particular, with whom her name became shamefully connected. I studied in vain, by affectionate attentions, by endeavors to second all her proper pleasures, by hints in public, and by remonstrances in private, to induce her to manifest the regard and considerations, which a decent respect for public opinion, if not for my rights and sensibilities, required at her hands. But inattention to my presence or wishes grew into obvious neglect, neglect into aversion, and aversion into positive insult. Not once, during our three weeks' stay at West Point, would she consent to go to Church. If I entered a room she generally sought the earliest opportunity of leaving it. If I approached her, when she was in conversation with any one, she would cease speaking, and maintained, if the occasion at all permitted, an offensive silence as long as I was near. In one instance when on the parade-ground, she complained of being chilly. I brought her a shawl, which she refused to put on simply because *I* had brought it. It would be needless to recite the many ingenious slights which she practised upon me, and the sometimes calmly ferocious manner—I use the word with a full sense of its force—the ferocious manner, in which she gloated over the pain which she knew was inflicted upon me. I must admit that her conduct bewildered and unmanned me. I was wholly unprepared for other than her fondest regard. I reasoned against facts. I hoped against accumulating disappointment. I could not believe that her conduct was other than a passing caprice. The evidence was yet wanting to my observation that another passion had supplanted her love for me. I had been only too early convinced that my fate was linked to a wayward and unsympathizing nature; but the tardy suspicion of the truth was not yet awakened, which all circumstances have since combined to prove beyond question, that the frigid neglect and heartless indignities of which she ingeniously and systematically made me the victim, from the date of her intimacy with the person referred to at West Point, were deliberately devised and pursued, for the very purpose of goading me to desperation, of making my life burdensome, and my union with her intolerable, and thus precipitating a necessity on my part to resort to a separation, which would leave her free to indulge that new attachment, under the sanction of another marriage. With this wretched state of affairs ended my bridal visit to West Point.

On our return home, my wife continued morose, rude and cruel in her deportment to me, when I most sought to win her sympathy. I permitted no occasion to pass of testifying my regard and interest, seeking to know what would most amuse her, and surrendering all my leisure for that purpose. I daily brought her little tokens of my thoughtfulness—fruits or flowers, or whatever I supposed would be acceptable. In the course of a few days after our return, I casually learned through a friend, that she had been to a daguerreotypist's room; and when speaking to her about it, as she exhibited undue reserve, I was induced to ask the purpose of the visit. She refused to inform me, but I did not permit the circumstance to affect my undeviating kindness of manner towards her. I was not yet prepared to believe it possible, notwithstanding the sorrows of my brief wedded experience, that all my hopes would prove delusive, and that she who had so lately sworn before God and man to love, honor and obey me, had uttered only an idle or false lip-service, and that within a single month, her reckless passion had been centered on another man. Whether it was or not, let the following facts determine.

Just a week after our return home, (it was on the 4th of September,) while I was at dinner, I was called to the door, and a letter handed to me, which was directed to my wife, and postmarked West Point. As I knew no lady there with whom she would be likely to have correspondence, I entertained the worst misgivings, but put the letter in my pocket, without speaking of it to my wife. After finishing our dinner, I called upon her father, who lived a few doors off, to come in with me and see her. I before had received the strongest assurances of his good will and confidence, and felt that I deserved them. If the letter should prove any wrong, I wished to be aided by him in bringing his daughter to a sense of duty, provided she had not hopelessly transgressed. She and he and myself being alone in our parlor, I produced the letter, and as soon as she saw it, I perceived from her looks that my anxieties could not be wholly groundless, and I asked—as it bore evidence of coming from West Point—to be permitted to open it and see the contents. To this she objected, stating that she had a lady friend at West Point, who was the writer; I answered in substance, that in such case, the letter could speak for itself, and that I ought to be satisfied on the point; proffering her the letter, (the seal still unbroken,) provided she would give it me to read, if it contained anything a wife ought not to read. Upon exacting this, I looked to her father for countenance and support, having invoked his presence for the purpose; but to my inexpressible mortification and astonishment, he actually seconded his daughter in her refusal to acquaint me with the contents, upon the conditions exacted as I have stated above. Though confounded by the attitude assumed by my wife and her father, I did not lose sight of my duty, as guardian of her honor; and only by threatening to open the letter myself, unless the terms of its being opened by my wife were complied with, could I induce her to accede to my views. I gave her the letter which she opened, and of which she had read but a few lines, when her increasing agitation convinced me that my suspicions were not unreasonable. I took the letter from her hand and read to her and to her father the opening lines. In a word, it was a long love-letter, from a person already referred to at West Point, and it acknowledged the receipt of a letter from her, since her return home. It is not necessary to narrate the circumstances of the scene which followed. Suffice it to say, that my wife's conduct betrayed rage and disappointment; her father saying not a word to impress her with a sense of the turpitude of such treachery and falsehood, but indulging simply in incoherent ravings of sympathy, tending directly to destroy whatever sense of right she might still possess.

My wife, at this time, did not pretend to her father or to any one else, that I had committed any offence whatever, to cause her alienation. She offered no apology or explanation for the shameful intrigue in which she had been detected; but she or her father proposed her leaving her home to go to her father's, and she found in him a willing instrument, ready to countenance her disgraceful abandonment of her home, just one month after her marriage. As the scandal was still confined to our own roof, I considered, whether it might not be advisable to smother it, provided her guilt were not irretrievable. I had as yet only a letter addressed *to* her. I had resolved, however, to permit no interference, and that if I failed to find an aid in her father, he should at least not presume upon any active part, in abetting her further outrages on propriety. She had threatened me at West Point, when I remonstrated with her on her misconduct, that she could defy me, and make her father do for her as she pleased; that she knew how to flatter his vanity, while he dare not oppose her wishes. I had now the evidence that she had judged rightly. But virtually sustained as she was by him, in the wrong she had perpetrated and still proposed to continue, his condemnation or resistance of it, taking no other form than exclamations of idle disappointment, I determined, for the time at all events, to maintain my authority as a husband, and forbade him at his peril, to take her from her home. The incidents of this scene were protracted through the evening of the day on which the letter from West Point was received. At a late hour, one of my brothers came to the house. He counseled me, when advised of the circumstances, not to judge hastily; that there might possibly be a palliating explanation; that if so, a reconciliation should be assented to by me, rather than endure the sorrow of my wife's public disgrace. I yielded to his views, and he then had an interview with her—her mother being present—which resulted in her promising to do her duty as a faithful and affectionate wife, and to study, by her cheerful conduct, to make the home happy. This promise was very deliberately and solemnly made, after, as I think, a full hour's discussion of the circumstances of our differences. During this discussion she never hinted at, much less alleged any of the threats or acts of violence which form the substance of the Petition to your Honorable body. I surrendered to her as a peace-offering, the letter received from West Point, having first taken a copy of it, and resolved, if my investigation of the affair at West Point should possibly prove it consistent with future confidence in her, that I would trust to time for her repentance and dutiful conduct. The next day, which was Sunday, I was at home, and I noted that she was diligently writing for several hours. She told her mother that she was writing to a cousin in New-York. I could not but have misgivings, since the statement was gratuitously made in my presence, and because she had no sooner recovered from me the letter received the previous day from West Point, than her manner resumed all its offensiveness. I was satisfied that she was answering that letter, and I was determined, by intercepting it, if possible, to prevent further degradation of herself as a wife, and humiliation of myself as a husband. Meanwhile, I also determined that I would obtain from West Point any letters or other tokens which she might have sent to, or left with the person there, in correspondence with her. For this purpose I obtained, that same day, the consent of two gentlemen to visit West Point. They proceeded thither immediately, and received from the person referred to, by my authority, a letter written to him by my wife, and her miniature, which she had sent to him, both within a few days after our return home. They presented and read to that person also, the copy, which I had made of his letter to my wife, which he acknowledged to be a correct copy. On the return of these friends to Philadelphia, one of them called upon my wife, and in fulfillment of his condition with her correspondent at West Point, handed to her her own letter and her daguerreotype, surrendered by that individual. Of this letter I have no copy. She accepted both, acknowledging that she had written the letter and sent the portrait.

My friend took that occasion to solicit my wife to tell him what were her grievances, what faults she had to find with me. Her answer to my friend's question—(she had known him before, he was present at her marriage, is himself the father of a married son,)—her answer to his questions, which under such circumstances must have embraced all the charges she had conceived against me, were such as these: That I suggested to her not to read in the railroad cars, on account of hurting her eyes; not to allow her dress to trail in the mud; that I wished to curtail her pleasures at West Point; and other petty circumstances. This was all—nothing worse. No allegations of violence, no rude pushing from a chair, no abuse to cause hemorrhage of her lungs, no threats of shooting, had then been dreamed of. These inventions became a subsequent necessity to an otherwise baseless cause. The two gentlemen who went to West Point are ready to testify to these facts as within their knowledge, as I have stated them.

The letter which I observed she was writing, on the Sunday alluded to, came, as I had determined it should, into my possession. It was addressed to the same person at West Point who had written to her, and it proved to be an answer to the one from him which I had delivered to her, in her father's presence, as already narrated. I have the original of this letter, and submit a copy of it herewith, as part of my answer to my wife's petition. If it is dragged from the secrecy in which my care of her reputation, erring as she has been, and deeply as she has wronged me, has preserved it, the responsibility rests with herself and her advisers, in whose hands I had placed a copy some time before the filing of her petition. God knows, I would spare her the life-long shame with which such a document must overwhelm her; but whatever be the pitiable condition of her own case, she and her counselors cannot claim the right wantonly to stab my reputation, and have me remain passive.

[This letter we have already published.]

There are a few points in this letter to which I would refer as important to my defence.

*First.*—It convicts my wife throughout of the grossest deceit.

*Secondly.*—It establishes that she had formed an unlawful attachment for a man, which had ripened into confessions, so early as within a fortnight of her first meeting him, and within about the same period after her marriage.

*Thirdly.*—It shows that her unguarded conduct was so open as to be a subject of public scandal.

*Fourthly.*—It proves her to have been feigning contrition for one outrage upon her husband's confidence, "only to smoothe over the matter until she could form some other plans" against his peace and honor. In connection with all this, it proves that she has not a word of complaint to utter against me on the grounds of my habitual conduct to her. It establishes my assertion that her father, so far from condemning promptly and decisively her system of falsehood to me, and the avowed transfer of her affections to another man, gave all the moral support in his power to her course, by his vain lamentations and his virtual encouragement to her, to forsake her husband. It proves in a word, a degree of dissimulation which takes from its author all claim to credibility in any case, most of all in this, in which she seeks to add to the ruin of her husband's domestic hopes, that of his good name, for the doubly bad purpose of retrieving the honor she has willingly forfeited, and of following the dictates of any illicit affections it may please her to cherish.

I had hoped that my private griefs would have remained within the small circle of the parties immediately concerned; and that in due time the Courts of law would grant me a separation from my wife with the least possible damage to her reputation. I forewarned her advisers that if I should be assailed by any proceedings affecting my character, I should be driven in my defence to a statement of facts before which her reputation must greatly suffer. And now that I am so assailed by that Petition, held up by her to ridicule and scorn as a coward and a ruffian; as she aims to destroy the character upon which my position and subsistence depend, from motives equally clear and unworthy,—I cannot submit to be thus exhibited and thus reviled without presenting as my defence the true and sad history of my married life, and letting it answer to the members of your honorable body as fathers, husbands and gentlemen, for my own integrity and the justice of my cause.

And your respondent will ever pray, &c.

HORACE B. FRY.

This answer of Mr. FRY drew forth a memorial from his wife's father, as mentioned above, to which Mr. FRY also replied, the chief points of his answer being these:

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

The answer of Horace B. Fry to the memorial of John Grigg in the matter of Mrs. Fry's petition for a divorce, respectfully sets forth:

I will, as concisely as the elaborate nature of Mr. Grigg's charges permit, answer them in detail.

I recite the charges in the following order, with a view the more readily to dispose of them:

*First*—That I married his daughter only from mercenary motives, and evinced in my subsequent course the same spirit.

To which I reply, that if he does not perceive in his daughter's personal endowments the attractions which might win a young man's honest love, he does her an injustice which even all the wrong I have suffered at her hands will not extort from me. When I had addressed her and asked her father's approbation of our engagement, it was given, with the frequent subsequent assurances to myself, to his own friends and to mine, that my business and social character was unimpeachable. I had been used to rely on my own exertions, and had labored faithfully in my present calling, which I adopted at an early age. He knew, or might have known, that I have been as prosperous as most young men, and always independent of every man; and without under-estimating the value or influence of wealth, there is nothing in my past history, in my habits, or my present position, to justify the slander of Mr. Grigg, that I married his daughter for money. My answer to her petition already meets this question.

Mr. Grigg adduces, with more ostentation than relevancy, the fact that he bought a large house and furnished it, at a cost of about forty thousand dollars.

Mr. F. proceeds to show that this expenditure was against his remonstrances, he desiring a much more inexpensive establishment; that Mr. Grigg urged upon him a visit of two or three years to Europe, promising to send him "in princely style," which he refused, preferring the independence of his own business at home; that the house bought was never settled upon Mr. F. or his wife, nor the furniture formally delivered to them; but that, after his wife's desertion, Mr. F., having by law the right to hold the house for two years, and the furniture during his wife's life, surrendered all, unsolicited, to Mr. Grigg. On all these circumstances Mr. F. remarks:

"No man could have had more encouraging tokens that an alliance would be welcome than Mr. Grigg extended to me. Yet, now, in contempt of truth, he would create the impression that I came to his door an unprincipled adventurer, and dares to assert—I quote his own words under oath—that 'I robbed him of his child, in the eager pursuit of her fortune?' I submit that this opprobrious charge annihilates every obligation to him, and every claim, which, up to this moment, he may have had on my forbearance."

Mr. FRY next shows that he never, in any manner, referred to money at any stage of his intercourse with Mr. GRIGG, and contradicts the assertion of the latter that he had provided him with any funds at his marriage. On this head he says:

"When the marriage took place, and my bridal party was to leave the city, I myself provided the money for our expenses, and I paid them all, every dollar of them. Mr. Grigg had previously given his daughter a bridal present of several hundred dollars, but she did not confide it to my care; I never asked her for it, never meant to do so, and she never tendered it to me; although when our honeymoon had scarcely waned, she wrote to a strange man that she would use it to go and live near him, 'for all her love was centered on him,' and she had 'no one to look to but him.'"

Mr. Fry next reiterates and enforces the charge against Mr. Grigg, that the latter had failed in his paternal duty to his daughter, and had virtually encouraged her conjugal dereliction. Mr. F. refutes the charge that he had attempted to scandalize his wife after her desertion, especially the specific charge of sending a defamatory newspaper to her father. The individual who did send it comes forward with an affidavit to that effect, and acquits Mr. Fry of all knowledge of his act. This exculpation of himself Mr. Fry follows by charging, with testimony, upon Mr. Grigg the distribution of papers defamatory of Mr. F.

The next position taken by Mr. Fry, is to set aside any testimony of Mr. O. G. Wagner, the Cadet at West Point, whose correspondence with Mrs. F. had been detected, and cites the inconsistency of Mr. W.'s declaration in a letter to Mr. Grigg (embraced in the latter's memorial) that his (Mr. W.'s) personal intercourse with Mrs. F. was simply that of "friendship and honor," with the fact of their amatory correspondence. Mr. Fry cites a letter written by him to his father-in-law, before the extent of his wife's misconduct had transpired, in which he invoked the father's aid in supporting his own influence and authority over his wife, which was accordingly pledged to him; and, as Mr. Fry sets forth, was the next day fatally violated. Mr. F.'s answer to Mr. Grigg's memorial embraces affidavits disproving certain of his wife's positive assertions, and thus concluded:

It is reported to me, on credible authority, that efforts have been made to influence the judgment of your honorable body, in this case, by statements that, as my wife and myself cannot be reconciled, therefore it is right and proper to divorce us by legislative act. Against this assumption I do most earnestly protest; and I respectfully submit, that I, and I alone, as the injured and deserted party, in my matrimonial alliance, have the right to determine when and where and how that bond shall be dissolved. I further submit, that no party acting as my wife has done, has any claim at the hands of your honorable body, or of any tribunal whatever, to the benefits of a divorce, at her own instance. In view of my wife's grievous dereliction, which no casuistry or dramatic pathos can extenuate, her petition, unsustained as it is in a single essential point, presumes too far upon your indulgent attention.

To grant it under these circumstances, would be to give the solemn sanction of law to an offence which God and man regard as striking at the root of morality, of social order, and at the very life of the family compact. Therefore, not only in my own behalf, but in that of society, do I appeal to your Honorable Body to set the seal of your own condemnation upon this attempt to break down its holiest barrier; and I pray you to dismiss my wife's petition as unworthy your further consideration.

And your respondent will ever pray, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1859. HORACE B. FRY.

## More Family Histories—Two Divorce Cases

A WIFE SUEING FOR DIVORCE ON THE GROUND OF ILL TREATMENT.

The Pittsburg *Commercial Journal* has the following:

The Court of Common Pleas has been engaged for the greater part of two days in the trial of the case of REBECCA WIGHTMAN *vs.* WM. WIGHTMAN. The action was brought on petition of Mrs. WIGHTMAN asking to be divorced from her husband, WM. WIGHTMAN, his "bed and board." The defendant, who is a shoemaker by trade, resides in East Liberty, owns considerable property in the city, and the house in which he lives; has been a cripple from childhood, and has never been able to walk, having lost the use of his limbs in infancy. He is a man of about 50 years of age. In 1851 he became acquainted with a Miss REBECCA EWING, a lady well advanced in years, and after a three weeks' courtship they were married. In 1855 the wife was compelled, as she alleges, by the ill treatment of her husband, to leave him. She afterwards went to Ohio, and after remaining there for several months she returned to this county and filed a petition for divorce, on the ground of abusive treatment. The husband put in an answer, denying the charge of ill-treatment and praying the Court not to grant the petition.

On Friday last the case came up for trial.

The testimony in behalf of the wife shows that Mrs. WIGHTMAN called upon witnesses to go over and see her husband, and that she stated that he had beaten and abused her, and turned her out of doors. Her face was bleeding, and her person bore other marks of violence. A witness was called, who testified that one day he was in WIGHTMAN's shop, when he threw his hammer at his wife, remarking that "*if it had hit her she never would have kicked.*" At another time he shut the door on her, and when she tried to get in at the window, he punched her with sticks. Then he charged her with attempting to poison him by putting poison in his cakes.

For the respondent it was alleged that there was no evidence of ill-treatment on his part; that no one had *seen* him maltreating his wife; that she had shown no just grounds for a divorce, as required by the Act of Assembly. It was urged that she did not marry him for affection, but entrapped him into marriage for his property, and her object now was to get his property before he died. It was alleged that she was of unsound mind, and witnesses were called who proved that she showed symptoms of insanity. She imagined that there was an attempt to poison her—that there was poison in her bonnet, poison in the smoke of her husband's pipe, poison in the melasses, poison in everything. She believed that men in general, and her husband in particular, were possessed of an evil spirit, under the influence of which they harbored designs upon her chastity, and sought to destroy her life.

ANOTHER CASE—AN INJURED WIFE AGAIN.

After the jury in the former case had retired, the case of MARY ANN BLACK *vs.* WILLIAM BLACK, was called up. The defendant is a carpenter and resides in the borough of Manchester. He is forty-five years of age, and married a widow lady of about the same age, named MARY ANN CAMPBELL, in the year 1849. BLACK was a widower and had two children, while the lady whom he married had one child, then a young girl, FRANCES. The libelant alleges that she was married to respondent in 1849, and lived with him till 1856, when he turned her from his house—his previous treatment of her being such as to render it impossible for her to live with him. In 1853, she claims that he struck her, and repeated the offense subsequently. In 1856, while very ill, and lying prostrate on her bed, wholly unable to render herself any assistance, he refused to procure her medical aid, and turned her mother, MRS. BYRNE, who was attending her, out of doors. Afterwards, her daughter by her first husband, MISS FANNY CAMPBELL, offered to wait on libelant, but she too was turned from the house and forbidden to see her. During her entire illness, his treatment of her, she alleges, was brutal in the extreme—such as led her to believe that he desired her death. Desirous of preventing any communication with her, he had *the doors leading to her chamber nailed up*, so that the only entrance to her room was through the apartment he himself occupied. She further charges that he pushed her from the house, and refused to provide for her those necessities which her sickly condition demanded.

JOHN and ROBERT BLACK, sons of the respondent, testified that their father always provided well for the family; that MRS. BLACK was incessantly complaining about something or other; didn't want to live in the cottage, because it was small, and located on an alley; wanted silk dresses, fine shoes, &c.; that she would not mind anything BLACK said; that he had a right to mind her; *also, that Fanny was very troublesome sometimes, using the broomstick over their backs, &c.*

Many witnesses testified to the good character of the defendant for peace, sobriety, industry and morality. The deposition of JEANETTE ANDERSON (who is lying ill) was read. She states that MRS. BLACK told her one day that her husband (ANDERSON) was like BLACK, and that if she (Mrs. B.) was in her place, she would give him (Mr. A.) a pill that would soon put him out of the way.

No decision rendered.

## The German View of the Cuba Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There are somewhat more than five millions of Germans in the United States, almost all belonging to the most useful classes of our population, distinguishing themselves by hard working in all branches of agriculture, the mechanic arts and commerce, generally moderate in their manner of living, and comparatively well educated. They will give in the next Presidential election more than 1,800,000 votes, and in some of the great centres of Western civilization, as St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, the German population will soon be prevalent even by the number. We think the general interest and political opinion of so large a number of our citizens should not be disregarded, and should be of some weight, not only to the present rulers of the country, but especially to all such men as are of the opinion that a political question should never be decided without hearing all the great interested parties throughout the country. Now, the *German view* of the *Cuba* question, if you put aside some hundred professional politicians, who fill with their hungry cries some Ward meeting and some Buchanan papers, is unanimous and exceedingly decided. We think an acquisition of Cuba, by money, without regarding the blessed principles of liberty, of honesty and humanity, a very bad bargain for the United States. If you pay, say one hundred millions for Cuba, we are sure that by any other employment of such a sum, even our material interest would be much better provided for than by the acquisition of this beautiful Island. One hundred millions of dollars is a tremendous sum. You can pay by such a sum the passage from Europe to America for two millions of working men and women, paying for each $25; you can give to every one of this two millions twenty-five acres of good land, and create in this way, in our large and fertile Western dominion, an agricultural and industrial population which would more than doubly exceed the whole population of Cuba. Such an increase of our Western population would be of much greater and favorable importance to the commerce of our large commercial towns, and to the industry of our manufacturing districts, than the boasted enlargement of commerce by the acquisition of Cuba ever could or would produce. The whole import of Cuba amounts now to 32-34 millions per annum, of which the United States participate for 10-12 millions. Now we will say all the commerce would fall to our hands, which is not probable; the increase of commerce of the two millions of Western settlers will be still greater than an annual sum of thirty millions. Besides this, half of the capital we pay for the two millions of settlers will rest in our purse, being paid in lands, and the other half will, to a great proportion, very quickly return to our pockets. But if we pay one hundred millions for Cuba, all this sum will go directly to the hands of British stockholders, Spanish princes and ministers, and in the gaping purse of some of our Washington Government men. The reaction on our money market, which wants increase but not decrease of capital, would be very heavy, and commerce and industry would certainly, for a long time, suffer by the draining of such an enormous sum out of the country.

This is what we call only the material side of the question. But there are still other reasons which the Germans suggest against the acquisition of Cuba.

Every increase of the slave population and every increase in the Roman (Spanish) blood in the population of the United States, is regarded by all Germans as dangerous not only to their own interest but to the welfare of the Union. Being fervid advocates of the *free labor* principle, they see in the acquisition of Cuba the increase of the power of the Slave States, and the influence of the anti-immigration party, the Know-Nothingism—the two antagonists of German political feelings and opinions and interests. The reception of a good deal of Spanish blood in the body of the United States they regard as a deterioration of the race, which was up to this day predominantly *Germanic.* They think that the influence of such an amalgamation would deteriorate the general character of the people, and by this way endanger the interests of true political and religious liberty; the Roman races, as history shows on this and the other side of the Atlantic, only being fit to be ruled by despotism or to be swayed by anarchy and priestcraft.

S.

### POPULAR VERSES.

BY NOBODY.

"The *Herald*, we see, speaks seriously of FERNANDO WOOD as its next candidate for the White House?"—*Exchange.*

A thrush with a snail in his delicate claws
Soars up into Heaven on the gayest of feathers,
And the snail a free breath in the pure ether draws,
Looking down on the world and its thick, foggy weather;
But soon as the thrush sees beneath him a slab
Of granite or marble—Oh, cold-blooded sinner!
Away goes the snail, and his shell gets a dab,
Which leaves for the thrush a green, succulent dinner.

Thus the thrush of the *Herald* you now may see rise,
Grimly bearing FERNANDO aloft in his talons;
Until, in the region with [illegible] and WISE,
The poor, petty schemer has quite lost his balance
Already the *Herald* pecks down the abyss
To find the worst rock that can dash him asunder
And the only advice we can give you is this—
When the *Herald* lets go, by the Lord, stand from under!

# LAW REPORTS.

### Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 25.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—DEPOSITION—COMMISSIONER'S CERTIFICATE—POWER OF THE COURT OVER COMMISSIONERS—REFERENCE.

*Miles Reid et al. vs. The ship Fanny.*—This case being on hearing before a Referee, the libelant offered in evidence a deposition taken *de bene esse* before a United States Commissioner. Objection was made to the reception of the deposition under the certificate of the Commissioner, whereupon the libelants obtained an order for the claimants to show cause why the certificate should not be amended and rectified in a matter of fact.

*Held* by the Court—That that class of Commissioners are not officers of this Court, and are not amenable to its supervisory authority in respect to their official acts.

That as it does not appear that the deposition has been rejected by the Referee, there is no occasion for the interference of the Court to change the certificate, if it had jurisdiction of the matter.

The libelant is at liberty to proceed with the reference and all questions as to the legality of the proceedings before the Referee will be open for re-examination by the Court on exceptions.

Order to show cause dismissed.

For libelants, Mr. Nash; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

COLLISION IN PERNAMBUCO—VESSEL AT ANCHOR.

*Enoch Cook vs. Daniel H. Mallory et al.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the bark *Hannah Sprague*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the ship *Coriolanus*, which occurred in the harbor of Pernambuco, in the latter part of April, 1853. Both the vessels were bound to the United States, and had put into Pernambuco for supplies. The bark came in a few hours after the ship, and anchored a few hundred yards eastwardly and seaward from her but in plain sight, and both lying in the open roadstead, about a mile from shore. The wind was blowing about a four-knot breeze from the south-east, with a heavy sea. About nightfall the ship got under way, and passed out to sea a few lengths astern of the bark, each vessel being plainly seen from the other. She ran off on a tack in-shore, whether out of sight of the bark or not the witnesses did not agree, and then tacked northwardly to go north out of the roadstead into the open sea. The night was pretty dark until after a slight shower, after which the breeze subsided, until scarcely a steerage wind continued, and the ship was found to be drifting in towards the land, on a current. The master of the ship knew of the existence of currents in the harbor.

Soon after the ship tacked it was discovered that she was drifting and bearing down on the bark, and her master when about 200 yards off hailed the bark to pay out cable that he might pass. The evidence was conflicting as to what was said and done, but evidence was given for the libelants that all the chain was given which could be. The ship, however, ran afoul of the bark, doing considerable damage.

On behalf of the ship there were charges of negligence on the bark in not having sufficient watch, look-out, or light, and not having enough cable on deck to pay out if required. It was also alleged that the claim was a stale one, the suit not being commenced till three years or more after the collision.

*Held* by the Court—That the fact that the bark was lying at anchor in a broad roadstead at a position perfectly known to the master of the ship, and where no overpowering violence of the elements threw the vessels into collision is *prima facie* proof that the ship was the culpable cause of the injury.

That the facts set up by the respondents must be established by a fair preponderance of testimony to exonerate them.

That their evidence to that end is fully counteracted by the evidence of the libelant.

That the master of the ship was far enough off when it was palpable that her drift was carrying her upon the bark, to have dropped his anchor, which it was therefore his duty to have done, as he does not show that he would incur any certain or even probable damage by so doing.

That the demand is a legal one, even though it be clouded with staleness.

Decree for libelant, with a reference to compute the damages.

For libelant, Messrs. Owen & Vose; for respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict, and Mr. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

QUESTION OF COMMERCIAL USAGE—DELIVERY OF BILLS OF LADING.

*Benjamin Blossom et al. vs. Edmund Champion et al.*—This cause has been on its second trial for the whole week. It was briefly referred to in the TIMES of Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The story of the case is briefly this. The plaintiffs are the firm of Benjamin Blossom & Son. F. A. Blossom is in business as a broker and commission agent, independent of the house of Blossom & Son. On the 9th of January, 1855, F. A. Blossom bought of the firm of Blossom & Son 844 barrels of spirits of turpentine. In this purchase he acted in fact as broker for Albert Woodhull; but the name of the real purchaser was not disclosed to Blossom & Son. The terms of the sale, as alleged by the plaintiffs, were cash on delivery—or, as one of the witnesses expressed it, "check in one hand, ship's receipts in the other." On the part of the purchaser, however, it seems to have been understood that some time—twenty days if required—was to be allowed for payment.

Blossom & Son, pursuant to the broker's directions, sent the turpentine, by means of lighters, on board the ship *Victoria*, then lying in this port, making ready for a voyage to Liverpool. The turpentine was to be shipped to Liverpool, and the *Victoria* was to carry it. The lightermen took it out to the ship, two or three hundred barrels at a time, and as each lighter-load was stowed on board receipts were given by the mate. These are what are known as ship's receipts.

These receipts were returned by the lightermen to Blossom & Son, and Charles W. Blossom, one of the firm, immediately called on Frederick A. Blossom with them, and told him that the shipment was completed, that he had all the ship's receipts, and that he wanted the purchase money. This was on Jan. 16. Mr. Frederick A. Blossom, however, declined paying. Mr. Charles Blossom then had bills of lading drawn up, and these and the ship's receipts attached. He went on board the ship *Victoria* and called on Captain Champion to give him bills of lading for the goods mentioned in the receipts. This Captain Champion would not do.

Blossom & Son then commenced this action against the Captain and owners of the *Victoria* to recover back the turpentine. They gave bonds to the Sheriff, and he retook the goods, and the vessel went on her way with deficient freight.

The reason of the defendants' refusal to give Blossom & Son the bills of lading, was that they had already given bills to Woodhull, whom they regarded as the shipper of the goods. He had made the engagement with the *Victoria* to carry the turpentine a long time previous; and about noon, on Saturday, the 12th January, after part of the cargo had been sent on board, but before it was all on, he went on board the *Victoria* with a written guarantee that the shipment should be completed, and asked the Captain, on the strength of that guarantee, to give him bills of lading. The Captain did so, and on them Mr. Woodhull procured an advance from Richie, Bain & Co. of some $11,000 or $12,000.

The defendants contend that they had a right to give Mr. Woodhull, the shipper of the cargo, bills of lading for it, without demanding production of the ship's receipts. The plaintiff claimed that there is a well settled and uniform usage at this port for ship-owners to give bills of lading only to the party holding the ship's receipt for the goods; that as they held the receipts they and they only were entitled to the bills, and that if the defendants gave bills to any one else without protecting themselves by demanding the receipts, they were liable notwithstanding.

To prove the usage relied on they called a number of witnesses, persons long engaged in the shipping business in this City. As the point is one of a good deal of importance to commercial interests, we give the substance of the testimony on the question of usage.

*Luther B. Wyman*, sworn—I reside in this City, and am connected with the house of C. H. Marshall & Co., agents for the old Black Ball line of packets; I have been connected with that house for 29 years; am familiar with the custom and usage of the port in regard to the shipment and delivery of goods.

Q.—In January, 1855, and prior, was there, or not, a uniform custom among merchants and persons engaged in the shipping business, to deliver bills of lading to whoever produced the ship's receipts? A.—That custom did prevail; that was the generally prevailing custom throughout the City, among merchants, so far as my experience extends.

Q.—For how many years have you known that custom to prevail? A.—To the best of my recollection, it has always prevailed since I have been in the business.

Q.—Was it the custom to deliver bills of lading to persons who produced the ship's receipts, although he might not be the person named in the receipt? A.—I think that was the custom; bills were delivered to the person producing the receipt without reference to whether he had or had not engaged freight or room on board the ship; I have no doubt there have been instances in which we have delivered bills of lading without receipts where we knew the parties to be responsible and on the guarantee that the receipts would be forthcoming; but the general course of business was not to deliver the bills of lading to persons who had not the ship's receipts; the bills are generally made out from the receipts; they are usually made out by the shippers, and they bring them to the office with the receipts; we always compare them with the receipts; there are no other regular means to ascertain the correctness of the bill's except the mate's [illegible]

*Cross-examined*—Goods are scarcely ever shipped without taking ship's receipts; I cannot recollect a case in which a shipment was made without their being taken; the receipts generally express from whom the goods are received.

Q.—Suppose the ship's receipts are in one man's name, and there is a claim for bills of lading by another person, do you sign the bills of lading or not? A.—I do not think in that case we would give out bills of lading.

Q.—Suppose the receipt did not express from whom the goods were received, should you hesitate to give bills of lading without having the receipts produced? A.—We should not do it without producing the receipts; we should have some receipts; unless on a guarantee from any house that was responsible, when we might deliver a bill of lading if they said they would produce the receipts.

Q.—In case of shipment by a man in good standing as to honesty, who has contracted with you for freight, and has delivered the goods under contract, do you understand that by usage you are warranted in refusing him a bill of lading without he produces the receipts? A.—We require the receipts. We might not at the moment require them, but we would not give a bill of lading without a guarantee from the party that he would produce them. Our regulation is this: The bill of lading clerk when the bills of lading are sent in prepares them for the captain's signature; and in case the receipts do not accompany the bill of lading, it is usual for the bill of lading clerk to append a notice, "Receipts wanted," so that in case he is not in the office and a party sends for a bill of lading, we say, "We cannot give the bill of lading unless you bring in the receipts."

David Ogden, a ship agent of 17 years experience; John H. Brower, 30 years in business as shipper and shipping agent; Henry C. Nesmith, 15 years in the house of Nesmith & Sons, ship owners and commission merchants and ship agents; Charles Carow, agent of the Red Star line of Liverpool packets; Wm. Howland, one of the owners of the Dramatic line of Liverpool packets, and familiar with shipping business for 25 years, with other witnesses, all testified to this same custom.

The Court charged the Jury in substance that the case turned on this question—were the bills of lading delivered to Woodhull under circumstances which reasonably called on the master of the ship to make inquiry as to Woodhull's right to claim and receive them? The Jury were to take the evidence of the usage into account and also all the other circumstances. They should consider, on the one hand, that Woodhull was the party who had made the engagement for freight. The master had every reason to suppose that the man who made the contract for freight was the owner. They should, however, consider, on the other hand, the neglect to call for the ship's receipt, and also the fact that the goods had not been laden when Woodhull applied for the bills. If they found, on all the facts that the Captain was chargeable with negligence in not inquiring into Woodhull's claim, they would find for the plaintiff.

The Jury, after being out a few moments, returned a verdict for plaintiff, $14,569 66, with six cents damages for the detention

Gilbert Dean and F. B. Cutting, for plaintiff; D. D. Lord and D. Lord, for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 25.

The General Term adjourned to-day to Monday, to hear the argument of the Parish Will case. No other case will be heard this Term.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Alphonso P. Petrie et al., vs. William A. Pratt.*—Motion granted with $10 costs, defendant stipulating not to bring any action, &c.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*Jonathan D. Howell vs. Maria Howell.*—Referred back to Referee for further testimony as to marriage of defendant with Martin, and the identity of the Martin spoken of by the witness.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Alexander Dalrymple vs. George Ely et al.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish to compute amount due.

*Fernando Wood vs. John W. Stevens.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish to compute amount due.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Petit Jury for the Term were discharged yesterday, but before they separated a large amount of business was disposed of.

Edward Flynn, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of William Roach, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Joseph Mitchell, indicted for a similar offence, also pleaded guilty. On being questioned by the Recorder how many times he had been in prison, he first prevaricated, and then lied. The Recorder told him it was his intention to have sentenced him for two years for the offence, but that six months were to be added for lying. Mitchell, who was a deep-colored negro, went back to the prisoner's pen with almost a white countenance.

Five boys were placed on trial charged with burglary in the store of Oscar H. Lear, Water-street. Three of them, named George Williamson, John Henderson and John Thompson, were first tried and convicted. Afterwards Thomas Frazer and James Hayes were tried, and also convicted. Williamson was sentenced to four years and two months in the Penitentiary; Henderson to three years and six months; Thompson to two years and six months; Frazer to three years and six months, while Hayes was remanded for further consideration.

John Hart, charged with receiving stolen goods, pleaded guilty; James Leahy, indicted for arson in the fourth degree, pleaded guilty; William Allison, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that crime; Edward Cotter held to answer on two indictments, one for grand larceny, the other for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to each, but was only held by the Court under sentence for the latter; William C. Smith, indicted for bigamy, pleaded guilty; Edward Brennan pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree; Jacob Greaves *alias* William Brown—a sickly boy, aged 18 years, indicted for burglary in the First Degree—a crime only second to the most heinous in the calendar, pleaded guilty. He was so young and so sickly that the Recorder, from motives of mercy, consented to accept a plea of guilty in a minor degree; Andrew Forrest and Martin Schwartz, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to grand larceny; and Isaac Harris, indicted for arson in the third degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the fourth degree. All these defendants will be sentenced, with others, to-day.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported sales of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 2,225 bbls. Flour, 1,575 bbls. Corn Meal, 44 bushels Wheat, 1,240 bushels Oats, 1,554 bushels Malt, 294 pkgs. Provisions, and 189 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been purchased to the extent of 45 bbls., in lots, at $5 62½@$5 68¾ ℘ 100 lbs.; Pearls are quiet, at $5 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request to-day, and sales have been made of 40 bags Government Java at 15c., 125 bags Laguayra at 12¼c.; 143 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c.; 100 bags Rio at 11½c.@11¾c.; 40 bags Porto Rico at 11½c.; with 10 bales and 145 bags Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON—Encouraged by the favorable market accounts, ℘ *Canada*, at Halifax, buyers have purchased very freely to-day, and prices have improved ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb., the market closing buoyantly; sales have been made of 4,500 bales, including about 2,000 bales in transit. We quote Middling Upland here at 11¾c.@12c., chiefly 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are in demand at previous figures. Other kinds are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite active for State and Western Flour, to-day, and desirable lots are steadily increasing in value. Sales, 13,500 bbls., within our revised range.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound State, ℘ bbl | $4 00@ 4 60 |
| Superfine State | 5 30@ 5 50 |
| Extra State | 5 95@ 6 15 |
| Superfine Western | 5 40@ 5 60 |
| Fancy Ohio | 5 55@ 5 65 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 6 15@ 7 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 45@ 7 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 25@ 6 40 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 75@ 8 00 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 6 75@ 8 75 |

Southern has been more sought after, partly by speculators, at improved prices. Sales, 7,000 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 40 for Mixed and Straight brands; and $6 45@$8 75 for low Fancy to choice Extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and wanted at $6 70@$7 30 for Extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unaltered.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in moderate demand generally at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request and is stiffly held; sales 17,800 bushels, including fair White Western at $1 50, and Mixed and Red Western at $1 37½ ℘ bush. Corn is more inquired for, and prime new is quoted dearer; sales, 22,500 bushels, in lots, at 84c.@84½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 84c.@85c. for very good to prime new Yellow Southern; 83c.@85c. for do. to do. White Southern; 82c.@84c. for new Yellow Jersey, and 82c.@84c. for new White do., ℘ bush. Rye and Oats remain as last noticed. 10,000 bushels Barley were reported sold at an unascertained price.

Mr. WM. G. CUTTING, notices the week's business in Breadstuffs, thus: The market for State and Western Flour has been quite active during the past week, at, however, rather lower figures for the common grades, whilst prices of the better qualities have improved. Round Hoop Ohio has been in speculative demand, and has advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, and the market firm for the higher grades. Southern Flour has been in active demand, closing firm and buoyant. The transactions in Canadian Flour have been limited; prices, however, have advanced, the market closing steadily. Rye Flour is less active and prices are heavy. Corn Meal has continued quiet and prices without material change. There has been no important change in the Wheat market for the past week. The demand from the home trade has been fair, with a good inquiry from local millers. Prime parcels are very firmly held, and are comparatively scarce; for such, full prices have been readily obtained; while common descriptions have been more freely offered, and may be quoted scarcely so firm. The transactions yesterday were to a moderate extent, the market closing steady. Rye has been less active and closes dull and nominal. There has been a better demand for Southern Yellow Corn, and prices have advanced; Southern White and Western Mixed have been inactive and prices nominal. Oats have been in moderate demand, without change in prices, closing at 50c.@54c. for Jersey; 54c.@57c. for State, and 61c.@64c. for Western and Canadian. Barley has been in moderate demand, closing nominally at 75c.@95c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 400 bales North River, at 70c.@80c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Small sales of Manila have been reported, at about previous figures.

HIDES—The market has been unusually active during the week. The receipts continue light. The trade have purchased sparingly at full prices. On some descriptions a slight advance has been realized. Sales 8,000 Orinoco 26c., 6 months; 4,000 Rio Grande 25½c., 6 and 8 months; 3,200 Mazatlan 24c., 6 months; 2,100 Mazatlan 23c., 6 months; 4,000 Vera Cruz, private terms; 2,000 San Juan 22½c.@23c., 6 months.

LEATHER—An active inquiry has prevailed for Sole during the week at steady prices. The week's movements have been as follows:

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts, sides | 50,000 | 7,000 |
| Sales, sides | 56,100 | 8,000 |
| Stock at the close, sides | 59,800 | 8,400 |

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been effected at $23 ⅌ ton.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in brisk demand, and sales have been made to-day, of nearly 1,600 bbls., in lots, at 30c.@40c. ⅌ gallon; 40 hhds. Porto Rico were also sold at 28c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is pretty freely offered, and is in moderate demand, at 57c.@58c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds exhibit no important changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices favor buyers; sales, to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, at $18 20@$18 25, for New Mess; $17 75 for Old Mess; $17 25@$17 37½ for Soft Mess; $17 12½ for Thin Mess; $20 25@$20 50 for Clear, and $13 20@$13 25 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty, and in request, including *Hams*, at 8½c.@9½c., and *Shoulders*, at 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for, at from 8½c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at uniform rates; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after, and is held very firmly; sales to-day, 900 bbls., in lots, at $8@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 75@$12 37½ for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@$7 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for common to good State, and 22c.@27c. for prime to choice State ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling 8½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Advices from Charleston, reporting an active and rising market there, have occasioned a lively inquiry here, chiefly speculative, and prices close buoyantly. We have heard of sales of about 550 tierces, at $3 75@$4 25, mainly at $4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Holders ask about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. more to-day, but buyers are reluctant to purchase at higher prices. Hence, business has been limited—the reported sales not exceeding 175 hhds. New-Orleans, chiefly at 7⅛c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales since Monday last: 85 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12½c.; 142 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@20c.; 37 cases Florida, at 8c.@20c.; and 370 bales Havana, at 28c.@40c. ⅌ lb.; also, by auction, 200 bales slightly damaged Havana, at 19c.@42c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots at 27c.@27½c., chiefly at 27½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, 1,200 bales Cotton, 5-32d.@9-64d. ⅌ lb.; and 50 pkgs. provisions at 25s. For London, Tobacco at 2s. per bale. For Rotterdam, 75 bales Cotton at ¼c. ⅌ lb.; 400 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 7d.; 175 tons Logwood at 22s. 6d., and measurement goods at $4 ⅌ ton. For Amsterdam, 900 bbls. Rosin at 2s.; 120 tcs. Rice at 27s. 6d., and 15 bbls. Ashes at 25s. For Genoa and Sicily, and back to New-York, Brig *E. B. Mintoon*, on private terms.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Feb. 25, 1859.

### MEATS.

The inquiry for the principal kinds has been fair, and prices have been supported. Spring Lambs are not expected before the middle of March. The quotations given in our lists are for Lambs a year old.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb | 14 | @ | 20 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Beef, corned cut chuck, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, sirloin, ⅌ lb | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Beef, rump steak, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Beef, corned, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ⅌ lb | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | 10 |
| Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Lamb, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Veal, fore quarters, ⅌ lb | 7 | @ | 10 |
| Veal, cutlets, ⅌ lb | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Pork, fresh, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Pork, salted, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Pork, jowls, ⅌ lb | 9½ | @ | 10 |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Sausage Meats, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Smoked Beef, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Bacon, ⅌ lb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Hams, ⅌ lb | 11½ | @ | 13 |
| Shoulders, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Tongues, each | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Lard, ⅌ lb | 12½ | @ | 14 |
| Lard, by the tub, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Sausages, City made, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ⅌ lb | 6 | @ | — |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies of Poultry have been moderate, but in excess of the requirements of consumers. Dealers, however, have not reduced their prices. The amount of Game available is limited, yet the demand is not brisk.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ⅌ pair | 87 | @1 | 12½ |
| Fowls, Buck's County, ⅌ lb | 15 | @ | — |
| Fowls, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Western Poultry, ⅌ lb | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Chickens, roasting, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Turkeys, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Geese, each | 1 00 | @1 | 75 |
| Geese, ⅌ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Ducks, ⅌ pair | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Ducks, ⅌ lb | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ⅌ pair | 2 00 | @ | [illegible] |
| Ducks, Redhead, ⅌ pair | 1 25 | @1 | 50 |
| Ducks, black, ⅌ pair | 87 | @1 | 00 |
| Widgeons, ⅌ pair | 75 | @ | [illegible] |
| Wild Turkeys, each | 1 75 | @ | [illegible] |
| Wild Turkeys, ⅌ lb | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen | 2 75 | @ | [illegible] |
| Hares, ⅌ pair | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Rabbits, ⅌ pair | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |

### FISH.

Most varieties are in fair supply and demand, at our quotations. Shad are arriving from the South.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Codfish, ⅌ lb | 5 @ 7 | Salm'n Tr't, ⅌ lb | 15 @ — |
| Pickerel, ⅌ lb | 12 @ — | Brook Tr't, ⅌ lb | 37 @ 50 |
| Eels, ⅌ lb | 10 @ 12 | Frost Fish, ⅌ lb | 6 @ — |
| Flounders, ⅌ lb | 6 @ — | Cat-fish, ⅌ lb | 6 @ — |
| Striped Bass, ⅌ lb | 12 @ 15 | Shad, each | 50 @ 1 |
| Black do., ⅌ lb | 12 @ 15 | Halibut, ⅌ lb | [illegible] @ 10 |
| Perch, ⅌ lb | 8 @ 10 | Haddock, ⅌ lb | 6 @ — |
| Mullett, ⅌ lb | 8 @ 10 | Frogs, ⅌ dozen | 25 @ [illegible] |
| Smelts, ⅌ lb | 10 @ — | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oysters, ⅌ 100 | [illegible] | @ | 2 00 |
| Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100 | [illegible] | @ | 2 00 |
| Clams, ⅌ 100 | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Crabs, ⅌ doz | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Lobsters, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Codfish, pickled, ⅌ lb | 4 | @ | [illegible] |
| Codfish, dry, ⅌ lb | 4 | @ | [illegible] |
| Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb | 8 | @ | [illegible] |

### VEGETABLES.

The demand has been moderate. Sweet Potatoes, Onions, Squashes and Pumpkins have advanced. The changes in other kinds have not been important.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Potatoes, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Potatoes, ⅌ half peck | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ bbl | 4 50 | @ | [illegible] |
| Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ half peck | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Turnips, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Turnips, ⅌ half peck | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Carrots, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Carrots, ⅌ dozen | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Beets, ⅌ bushel | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Beets, ⅌ dozen | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Onions, ⅌ bushel | 1 50 | @ | [illegible] |
| Onions, ⅌ peck | [illegible] | @ | 75 |
| Cabbage, Red, ⅌ dozen | 1 00 | @ | [illegible] |
| Cabbage, Red, ⅌ head | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Cabbage, ⅌ doz | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Cabbage, ⅌ head | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Cranberries, ⅌ quart | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Tomatoes, ⅌ quart can | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Radishes, new, ⅌ dozen bunches | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Radishes, new, ⅌ bunch | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Salad, ⅌ head | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Parsley, ⅌ bunch | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Watercresses, ⅌ quart | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Celery, table, ⅌ bunch | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Celery, soup, ⅌ bunch | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Leeks, ⅌ bunch | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Oyster Plants, ⅌ doz. bunches | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Oyster Plants, ⅌ bunch | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Garlic, ⅌ bunch | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Spinach, ⅌ peck | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Squashes, each | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Pumpkins, each | [illegible] | @ | 75 |

### FRUIT.

Trade has been somewhat brisker. Prices have not varied much.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, ⅌ bbl | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Apples, ⅌ half peck | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Lady Apples, ⅌ half peck | [illegible] | @ | 75 |
| Apples, dried, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Cherries, dried, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Raspberries, dried, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Citron, preserved, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Peaches, pealed, dried, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Plums, dried, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Grapes, Malaga, ⅌ lb | 50 | @ | — |
| Hickory Nuts ⅌ quart | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Walnuts, ⅌ quart | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Chestnuts, ⅌ quart | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Chestnuts, French, ⅌ quart | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Oranges, ⅌ doz | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Lemons, ⅌ dozen | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Figs, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Dates, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Raisins, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Currants, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Green Ginger, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | — |

### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Dealers report less activity, without any remarkable changes in prices, save for Eggs, which, fluctuating in value from day to day, close lower.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, by the tub, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Butter, State, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Butter, Ohio, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Cheese, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Cheese, English, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Eggs, seven for | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Eggs, fourteen for | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Eggs, fifty-six for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ⅌ cake | — | @ | [illegible] |
| Honey, Northern, ⅌ bottle | — | @ | [illegible] |
| Honey, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |

### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ⅌ doz | — | @ | [illegible] |
| Mangoes, each | — | @ | [illegible] |
| New-York Peppers, ⅌ 100 | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Gherkins, ⅌ 100 | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Pickled Onions, ⅌ quart | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Horse Radish, ⅌ pint bottle | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Horse Radish, dry, ⅌ lb | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Sour Krout, ⅌ quart | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Sardines, ⅌ box | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Sweet Oil, ⅌ quart bottle | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Catsup, Tomato, ⅌ pint bottle | [illegible] | @ | — |
| Catsup, Tomato, ⅌ gallon | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Catsup, Mushrooms, ⅌ gallon | — | @ | [illegible] |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas E. Way, stand No. 23; Fowler & Baker, stands Nos. 120 and 300; Pasco & Knapp, stands Nos. 250 and 290; J. D. Hunter, stands Nos. 336 and 337; Joshua Fowler, stands Nos. 222 and 223; J. Wheeler, stands Nos. 225 and 326; E. [illegible], stands Nos. 345 and 346; Mrs. [illegible], stand No. 330; J. [illegible], stand No. 5; J. [illegible], stands Nos. 210 and 247.

## LECTURES.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT

will deliver his Oration on

THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,

at the Academy of Music,

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,

being the completion of seventy years from the foundation of the Government.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will escort Mr. Everett from the Everett House to the Academy and back, attended by Dodworth's Band.

The proceeds will go to Mr. Everett for the MOUNT VERNON FUND.

Cards of Admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet, $1; to the First and Second Circles, 50 cents; to the Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Each Card will present an ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON AND EVERETT, and, being shown at the door, may be retained.

The Cards are now ready at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.

Entrance to Amphitheatre from 14th-st.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

### RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE.

OF

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES

by

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL.

The third Lecture in this Course, at Rutgers-st. Church, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. Subject—*An examination of the Astronomical Illustrations and Allusions found in the Bible.*

Doors open at 6¾; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, obtained at the door, and on Broadway at Hall & Son's; D. Appleton & Co.'s; Crowen's and Breuning's Bookstores; at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; on Grand-st. at Lord & Taylor's, and Adams's; at apothecary's, No. 6 Bowery; corner East Broadway and Market-st.; corner East Broadway and Jefferson-st.; corner Division and Clinton sts., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st. HENRY M. PRICE, Principal.

JUDGE EDMONDS' GREAT LECTURE, "SPIRITUALISM IN HISTORY," ONLY 5 CENTS. Published in the *Spiritual Telegraph*. Get it at the periodical depots, or it will be mailed to order. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

GYMNASIUM.—MR. HENRY GERHARD RESPECTFULLY informs physicians, parents, guardians and all lovers of physical exercises that his new course of Therapeutic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to remove existing diseases and anomalies, particularly of Orthopedic Gymnastics, when directed against the various deformities of the human body, innate or acquired, and also of Hygienic Gymnastics, as far as they are calculated to prevent diseases, to preserve health and vigor up to the highest age, and to insure a sound and normal development of the growing body, will commence on MONDAY next. New classes for Ladies, Gentlemen and *Children* will be formed. For circulars address to the GYMNASIUM, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN *ASSOCIATION.*—The Eighth Lecture in the Course, will be delivered in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner 8th-av. and 21st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Christian Commonwealth.* Mr. S. Lasar will play on the organ Mendelssohn's "Antigone of Sophocles," commencing at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at the door, or of John McKechnie, No. 249 8th-av.; Samuel Campbell, No. 251 8th-av.; A. Ranney, No. 283 Broadway; Pangburn & Candee, No. 199 8th-av.; A. W. Walker, No. 262 8th-av.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—NERVE POWER—Electrical Analogues—Mental Power—Material Boundaries—the Intellectual Element. These form the subjects of Dr. MELVILLE'S fourth lecture, in the Hall of the Historical Society, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

THE IDOLATRY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Last lecture but one of the "Catholic Sunday Evening Course," next SUNDAY EVENING, at Mozart-Hall, No. 663 Broadway, by J. VINCENT HUNTINGTON, author of "Blonde and Brunette," "Lady Alice," &c. Tickets 25 cents.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, flowers, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING furniture will find it to their advantage to call at No. 88 Bowery before the 1st of March, as the proprietor is declining business. Possession must be given of the premises next week. The entire stock to be sold below cost. Dealers are particularly invited to call. E. C. ROBINSON.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE, (IN all styles and colors.) Suites from $25 and upwards, wardrobes, mattresses, &c., at the old-established manufactory, No. 422 Broadway. Parties should purchase now from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave orders for *Spring delivery.* Goods carefully packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 264) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT-RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. *Circulars sent on request.* Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW SENSATION!

A NEW PLEASURE!!

CAMELIA WATER.

The most

REFRESHING,

DELIGHTFUL,

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No. 24 Strand, London.

Principal Agency,

Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.

None other genuine.

Found at all dealers.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE. MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (*Sun* Building,) to the "Park Building," entrance Nos. 37 Park-row and 145 Nassau-st.

LIGHT! BRILLIANT LIGHT! Coal Oil of Superior quality and light color, burns in all Kerosene Lamps. For sale by the barrel, at No. 240 Pearl-st. EMPIRE STATE COAL OIL COMPANY.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

A REWARD OF $500 WILL BE PAID BY the Atlantic Bank, of Brooklyn, to any person who will apprehend and surrender to the Chief of Police of the City of Brooklyn OSCAR S. FIELD, late the Paying Teller, who has absconded with a considerable amount of funds, principally, it is supposed, in the bills of said Bank. The said Field is about 28 years of age, of a clear, florid complexion, smooth face, blue eyes, hair between light and sandy, about five feet seven inches high, erect, limbs well rounded, and of a pleasing address. D. EMBURY, President.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 20 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of Company, No. 87 Beekman-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by A. C. KUCK, Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS, No. 62 Maiden-lane.

H. HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—IT causes no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contains no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injurious. Price 25 cents; by mail, ten three cent stamps. H. HIKA, No. 86½ Prince-st.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 25 to 45 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—VERY LOW to close a concern—one 15, one 12, and 2 of 8-horse power, with flue-boiler. Also, one second-hand Engine of 16-horse power. E. A. CRANE, 29th-st., near 11th-av.

THE PARKER LIBRARY SALE.—ORDERS for purchasing at this sale will be carefully attended to by CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries, New-York.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE in the New Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,200. Address Box No. 555 Post-Office.

LATHES, TOOLS AND MACHINERY—TO be disposed of at private sale, by order of Assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 222 East 12th-st., near Avenue A.

MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME—The best and cheapest fertilizers known. Circulars sent if required. Address CHAS. V. MAPES, Office of the *Working Farmer*, No. 143 Fulton-st.

WM. C. TURNER, DENTIST, (LATE OF No. 20 Bond-st., with Dr. Parmly,) is now at No. 14 Bond-st., near Broadway.

TEAZLES—PICARDY FRENCH, ALL SIZES, for sale by C. B. [illegible], No. [illegible] Beaver-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

UNAVOIDABLE CIRCUMSTANCES

Have made it necessary to

CHANGE THE EVENING

of the

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT

to

MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW,

From March 3

to

MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, will be for sale at the Academy on and after Monday, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when reserved seats may be secured.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT

to

MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW,

BY THE

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,

On MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1859,

For which occasion nearly all

THE LEADING ARTISTS

In this City have generously volunteered their services.

As a classical musician and composer Mr. Geo. F. Bristow has long ranked among the highest in his profession. His claims to this position are recognized in Europe, where his symphonies have been repeatedly performed, an honor which has never been paid to any other

AMERICAN COMPOSER,

these symphonies having been selected to form a part of the programme of several of

JENNY LIND'S AND JULLIEN'S CONCERTS,

Both in this country and in Europe,

And one of them is to be played at their next Concert by

THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

His opera of

RIP VAN WINKLE

was given for

THREE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS AT NIBLO'S,

with great success by the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company, and is now about to be

PRODUCED IN LONDON.

For several years past Mr. Bristow has been Conductor of

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,

and by his untiring and indomitable perseverance, as well as his disinterested zeal and earnest devotion to the advancement of his art, has contributed greatly to the high position which that society has attained, and gained for himself the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated, both as

A MAN AND AN ARTIST.

The following are among the distinguished gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as a

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

in cooperation with the Committee of the Harmonic Society:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Gov. E. D. Morgan, | Peter Cooper, |
| Hon. Dan'l F. Tiemann, | Simeon Draper, |
| Hon. Luther Bradish, | E. M. Blatchford, |
| Hon. James Harper, | James W. Gerard, |
| Hon. Horace Greeley, | Cyrus W. Field, |
| Maj. Gen. C. W. Sandford, | Wm. M. Evarts, |
| Maj. Gen. John Lloyd, | Wilson G. Hunt, |
| Brig. Gen. Wm. Hall, | Luther R. Wyman, |
| Col. John Harper, | Wm. Henry Fry, |
| Hon. Erastus Brooks, | J. A. H. Hasbrouck, |
| Robert T. Haws, | G. S. Robbins, |
| Don Alonzo Cushman, | Simeon Baldwin, |
| Charles Tracy, | John Paine, |
| S. S. Randall, | W. H. Neilson, |
| Wesley Harper, | A. Ransom, |
| Fletcher Harper, | C. C. Ness, |

and others.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

### LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.

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MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.

MR. COULDOCK'S ANNUAL BENEFIT.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

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OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

FIRST ACT OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

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FIRST ACT OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

FIRST ACT OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge,—50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To Commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIXON & CO.'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

DAN RICE.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,

THE HORSE EXCELSIOR,

THE LOW COMEDY MULES,

Mlle. JEANNETTE ELLSLER,

MELVILLE AND AUSTIN.

ALL THE RIDERS, ACROBATS, ATHLETES AND PANTOMIMISTS!

GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM!

No performances Saturday Afternoon.

Monday Evening—First performance of the elegant Moral and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA.

Open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

### THE VETERAN

EVERY NIGHT

AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE OLD COLONEL

EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LEON DELMAR

EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE IRISH VIZIER

EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mrs. MCMAHE, AMINEH, BLANCHE, EUGENE,

THE EMIR,

AND

THE THREE SUPERB TABLEAUX,

EVERY NIGHT AT WALLACK'S THEATRE,

being the twelfth week of

MR. WALLACK.

*Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.*

### PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 26.

The entertainment will commence with

O'NEAL THE GREAT.

After which, MICHAEL ERLE.

To be followed by the drama of

LUKE THE LABORER.

The whole to conclude with the Farce of

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

### BROADWAY THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. E. EDDY

AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

THE HAPPY MAN.

LITTLE KATY.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.

THIS EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

GREEN BUSHES,

THE ETON BOY.

To conclude with the farce of SECRETS OF STATE.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

Prices of Admission—Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Gallery, 12 cents.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 26,

GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE.

To be succeeded by the Drama of

THE INCENDIARY.

Concluding with the Farce of

WANDERING MINSTREL.

### CAMPAIGNS

OF

WASHINGTON,

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

These truly splendid and colossal Pictures, 26 in number, painted by Mr. McNEVIN, are exhibited EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 P. M.,

Mr. DE CORDOVA Lectures.

As an indorsement of the high excellence of these paintings, we are permitted to use the names of Colonel Alex. Hamilton, Major Chase, (late Chief-Engineer U. S. A.,) Dr. J. W. Francis and other eminent citizens.

Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years 12 cents. Schools and Associations specially treated with.

### WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PANTOMIME.

Mr. D. S. Wambold and his ballads.

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

To conclude with (second week) an entirely new Pantomime, entitled

THE MYSTIC SPELL,

with new scenery, machinery, dresses, properties, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

### CHARITABLE CONCERT.

In aid of the Orphan Asylum, and Graham Old Ladies' Home, at Plymouth Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1859. Miss Hadley, Soprano; Little Ella Burns, the Wonderful Juvenile Reader, aged four years; Mr. Millard, Tenor; Messrs. Noll, Matzka, Bergner, Branis, Rhodes, Boehm, Eitz, and the complete orchestra of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, Conductor. Mr. Joseph Noll, Leader. Tickets, $1 each. May be obtained at Sedgwick's Music Store, No. 23 Court-st.; at the Book stores of W. W. Rose, No. 152 Atlantic-st.; and Wm. H. Babcock, No. 246 Fulton-st.; at the Drug store of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.; and of either of the Managers or Committee.

### ON EXHIBITION,

GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT

OF NIAGARA FALLS

(Belonging to Mr. Belmont.)

Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,

Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Bogan, Mrs. Waldon Pell, Mrs. Comstock, &c., &c., &c., at

GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT THE Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th-st., near Avenue A, Rev. J. RYAN, Pastor, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1859, to aid in defraying the expense of the new Organ. This Grand and Magnificent Instrument was built by Mr. Henry Erben, of this City, and will be played for the first time on this occasion. The following talented Artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services: Mme. CARADORI, Prima Donna from the Academy of Music; Miss ALBRECHT, Soprano; Miss BALLARD, Alto; Mr. HARTMAN, Baritone; Mr. SCHREIBER, Cornet a Piston; A GRAND CHORAL SOCIETY, consisting of 30 Male Voices. Also, Mr. W. BERGE, Organist of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., who has kindly volunteered his services. The Concert will be under the direction of GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, Organist of the Church. Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST TIME of the celebrated and popular artistes, THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Third week of MADAME ELVIRA ON THE FLYING WIRE, &c. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, in all its most delightful and varied forms, by THE NUBIAN TROUBADOURS. Negro Songs—Negro Dances—Negro Overtures—Negro Sketches—Negro Farces—Negro Comedies, &c. MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE. THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 28, under the most flattering auspices. No extra charge to see the Aquaria, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents. This exhibition will shortly close.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ONE WEEK MORE

OF THE DIORAMA OF THE

BURNING OF JERUSALEM,

And Panoramic Tableaux of Palestine, EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Buckley's Hall, No. 585 Broadway. Admission 25 cents; children 15c.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous BORSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

## DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.

IMPORTANT

TO

EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT

IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are in addition at their

SALES ROOMS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting advantages and advantages to the trade generally, not from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles contained, they would name the departments viz.:

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

FLANNELS,

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

PARASOLS,

DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARREN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailers throughout the country last season, than perhaps any other low-priced print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wamsutta, | Hill Manufacturing Company, | |
| Bate's Mills, | New-York Mills, | Merrimack, |
| Lonsdale, | Arkwright, | Pocasset, |
| Naumkeag, | Patterson, | Pepperill, |
| White Rock, | Hebron, | Cabots, |
| Metamora, | Lawrence, | Atlantic. |

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

PATENT

TOURNURE CORSET.

This article combines in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be the *only Corset without an objection, either artistic or physiological.* No lady can well do without it.

D. & S. still manufacture their well-known

EXPANSION SKIRT.

Also, the celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,

which, for *COMFORT and ELEGANCE*, is unsurpassed; together with over seventy other different styles—all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture

ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,

NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,

Invite merchants generally to examine the

PATENT

IMPERIAL SKIRT.

Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.

OSBORN & VINCENT,

Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,

No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

DRESS GOODS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,

Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of

New and desirable

DRESS GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of

CLOSE BUYERS

For cash or short credit.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MARTIN & LAWSON,

No. 314 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,

Are now prepared to exhibit their *Spring Importation* of French Millinery Goods, consisting of

RIBBONS,

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

LACES,

CRAPES,

FLOWERS,

STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black English Crapes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c.

RIBBONS

FOR

SPRING TRIMMING,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

BONNET RIBBONS,

FLUTED RIBBONS.

Discount to Dressmakers.

Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.

JOHN MORRISON & SON,

No. 360 Broadway.

DRUMGOLD & PROCH,

No. 214 Broadway,

Opposite St. Paul's Church,

(Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter)

Superfine,

Medium,

And low-priced clothing.

To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of furnishing goods.

AT WHOLESALE.

PARIS FLOWERS,

COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply

THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

JAMES TUCKER,

No. 361 Broadway, next door to Thompson's.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 566 Broadway.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DELISSER & PROCTOR, NO. 508 BROADWAY,

(Successors to STANFORD & SWORDS,)

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

BALLYSHAN CASTLE.

A Tale founded on Fact.

By SHEELAH.

12mo., cloth; price $1.

*From the New-York Evangelist.*

Few specimens of the religious novel are more perfectly unexceptionable than this; some of its scenes are deeply affecting.

BOTH SIDES;

Or the Controversy between the Romish and the Reformed Churches, &c.

By The Rev. T. S. BACON.

12mo., cloth; $1.

This valuable work presents in documentary form the great essential points of difference between the respective systems of Romanism and Christianity.

SHELDON & CO., NO. 115 NASSAU-ST., PUBLISH THIS DAY, IN CONNECTION WITH

CHALLEN & SON,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILSON'S NEW HISTORY OF THE CORTEZ CONQUEST OF MEXICO.—Judge WILSON effectually destroys some of the fine theories upon which Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico is founded—proving conclusively that the monkish chronicles are not reliable; that the so called "picture writings," and alleged annals, are cunning fictions.

The work also presents the author's matured thoughts, in reference to the ancient civilization on this Continent, and arrays facts and collateral evidence to prove beyond a cavil, that every vestige is of Egyptian or Phoenician origin. Illustrated with Maps and fine Engravings.

Cloth, $2 50; Sheep, $3; Half Calf, $3 50.

Sold by all Booksellers.

THE POLYLINGUAL JOURNAL.

A Magazine in Five Languages affords great facilities for learning French, Spanish, Italian and German. First series now complete. New series begun. Terms, $3 per annum. Address HIRAM C. SPARKS, Editor and Publisher, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS IN ALL THE UNOCCUPIED cities of the Union, to take subscribers for ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. It makes a permanent and profitable business. Sold in cities, only by agents, at 20 cents a number, monthly, or mailed at publication offices to post-offices where no agent is located at $2 a year in advance. Address JAS. G. REED, No. 346 Broadway, No. 22 Appleton Building, New-York, Publisher.

THE CHESS MONTHLY FOR MARCH IS now ready. Contains a portrait of Paul Morphy and seven of his European games, besides a variety of interesting articles. $3 a year; 25 cents a number. W. MILLER, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO SHIPPERS, &c.—READ! READ!—HOIT'S new and unrivaled Self-Supplying Marking and Stencil Brushes are certainly worthy your attention. They have been offered in the market only three weeks, and, during this short period, hundreds have tested their merits, and will certify to their superiority over all other marking apparatus. Call, and examine for yourselves at our office, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 24 Moffat's Building. To respectable men to act as agents in this and other cities, we can offer rare inducements. L. R. HOIT & CO.

COAL OIL.—PARTIES WISHING CRUDE COAL Oil, or paraffine, are invited to apply to J. C. CAMP, No. 52 Broadway.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE WORDS OF PROPHECY.—"THE great and mighty clouds shall be lifted up, full of wrath, and the stars, and they shall make all the dwellers on the earth afraid; and they shall pour out over every high and eminent place a horrible storm, fire and hail, and flying swords, and many waters, that all fields may be full, and all rivers with the abundance of great waters." *The Judgment Dispensation* will be preached TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Cooper Institute, No. 24. Seats are free. Friends of Jesus, come and hear.

THE REV. DR. HOLMAN WILL DELIVER the first of a course of 12 sermons on the Importance of Religion in the various relations of Life, at the Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Religion in Harmony with the laws of our nature.* AFTERNOON, at 3. Subject: *Prophecy Demonstrated.* EVENING, at 7. A discourse adapted to revival effort.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING *Prayer-meeting*, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SABBATH Committee will be held at the *Cooper Institute*, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Feb. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers: The Hon. J. W. EDMONDS, and other members of the Committee, WILLIAM E. DODGE and CHARLES TRACY, Esqs., and the Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.

NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.

RUSSELL S. COOK, Secretary.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, Mass., will deliver a discourse before "The New-York Spiritual Association," at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Dangers and Extravagancies of Spiritualism*, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Unfair objections to Spiritualism.*

PROFESSOR MATTISON WILL PREACH TO-MORROW at Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The EVENING discourse will be the first of a series of five Sabbath evening Lectures upon *The Harmony of Natural Science with Divine Revelation*. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

SABBATH EVENING IN STANTON-STREET Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st. The sermon, TO-MORROW EVENING, in this Church, will be delivered by the Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D.D., of this City. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NO. 12 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. P. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq., will read an essay on *Influence and Effort.* Young men are cordially invited to attend. EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

EXTRA RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—FIRST st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor.—Preaching, TO-MORROW, Feb. 27, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. D. B. COE, D. D. At 3½ P. M., by the Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D.; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN PARKER, D. D. All are affectionately invited.

SOUTH THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—General Prayer Meeting, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M., in the M. E. Church, corner of South 3d-st. and Union-av., Williamsburg. S. HALSTED, and other members of the New-York Praying Association, will be present and participate in the exercises throughout the day.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE fourth discourse on *The Iniquity of the Traffic in Slaves, and the Demonstration and Prohibition by the Laws of Moses of the Wickedness of Slavery,* will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH WEST TWENTY-fifth-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 27, 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. KIMBALL at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. The public are cordially invited to attend these services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The annual missionary collection will be taken up on SUNDAY, 27th inst. Sermon at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D. Short speeches at 7½ in the EVENING, by the Rev. Dr. CROOKS, Dr. DURBIN, Dr. McCLINTOCK, the Rev. A. C. FOSS, and others.

M. E. CHURCH IN ALLEN-ST.—THE REV. Mr. SPENCER, of Canada, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. *Preaching also at 3 o'clock P. M.*, by the Rev. S. D. BROWN, of this City. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. F. G. CLARK, PASTOR OF THE West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach, Providence permitting, *in his own Church,* (and not as stated in the *New-York Observer.*) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. *Subject of afternoon discourse—Samson's Triumph and Death.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—foot of Laight-st., N. R., the Rev. JOSEPH H. WAITE, minister. Subject TO-MORROW MORNING—*God Dwelling in the Thick Darkness.* In the AFTERNOON—Enoch. Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE FOURTH OF A COURSE OF SERMONS will be preached in Calvary Church on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., by the Rev. Dr. BEACH, of St. Peter's Church, and a collection made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. *The Rev.* C. H. LOMBARD, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR BROOME.—The Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D.D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening lecture (by request)—*Vicarious Atonement.*

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Sabbath, by the Rev. JAMES LITTLE, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE RIGHT REV. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. J. C. DUTCHER, WILL DELIVER the Sixth and last Lecture in the Course on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on 7th-av. Subject—*The Father's Treatment of his Son.*

SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 2d-av.—The Rev. Geo. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, in the Church in 50th-st., near 8th-av., and as usual, the Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Hearing.*

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will lecture in Clinton Hall, New-York, WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Also, in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, near Grand-st. The Rev. Dr. STILES, formerly pastor of Mercer-st. Church, will preach in the above Hall next SUNDAY, Feb. 27. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH AT NO. 267 BOWERY.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) by Elder SAMUEL CHAPMAN, (an independent traveling missionary) at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The public generally are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. The Gospel is preached by the Pastor, W. S. HALL, every SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptisms again in the evening. "The good time" has come.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. WINSLOW W. SEVER, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 27. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, one door west of the 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. S. HALL, Pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church. Rev. SIDNEY A. CORBY will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH.—THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER will (D. V.) preach at 10½ o'clock TO-MORROW MORNING. Interesting Sabbath School exercises in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

FREE PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT will preach in the National Theatre on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. JOHN THOMSON D. D., WILL preach at the Academy of Music next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 27, the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to pay expenses.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

FORSYTH M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. JAS. O. ROGERS, of Newark, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 27, Morning and Evening, and every evening during the week except Saturday. Seats free.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. M. WINSTON, of Savannah, Ga., formerly pastor of Olive Branch Baptist Church of this City, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in Polytechnic Institute, SUNDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE SERVICES IN THE SIXTH-AV. Reformed Dutch Church (opposite Amity-st.) will be held as usual on *SUNDAY*, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 189 1st-st. Subject—*Israel's Restoration for the redemption of Body, Soul and Spirit, the Millennium, &c.* Seats free.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. D. F. READ; at 3 P. M. by Dr. DURCHER; and in the EVENING, at 7, by Dr. ABBOTT.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach in Trenor's Academy, 34th-st., one door west of Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 3 P. M.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Evening subject—*Paul at Mars Hill.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free. The Union Prayer-meetings from 12 to 1 o'clock are continued.

THE REV. DR. J. M. MATHEWS WILL deliver the last of the series of sermons to Medical Students, on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, CORNER 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY next. Lecture at 3 and circle at 7½ P. M.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first class laundress or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 341½ 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 205 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A WET NURSE, HAVING A FULL breast of milk and understanding perfectly to take care of children, a situation; can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at No. 209 South 4th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO housework; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing; obliging and willing to please; wages, $6 per month; wants a good home. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or to assist in the laundry. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 Greene-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as thorough cook and laundress; is willing to undertake heavy work; wages, from $8 to $9 a month; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 503 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUATION as monthly nurse. Reference can be obtained at No. 64 West 26th-st., or at No. 31 Clinton-place.

### MALES.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO HAS served four years in a wholesale paper house, is desirous of a situation; would assist as salesman and correspondent; has a connection in the stationery trade which he would influence for his employers; best of reference given. Address K., Roslyn Post-office, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a Swiss man and his wife, no children; she is a first-rate cook, baker, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; he as waiter or coachman; would make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man—a Scotchman; has had many years experience in this country. Can give good reference. Address R. D., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who understands vinery, green-house and flower gardening, and forcing all kinds of vegetables. Address P. M., Nos. 876 and 878 Broadway, Bridgeman's seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man as head waiter, either in private family or hotel; address O. Z., No. 62 Hudson-st., first door, second floor; also, as waiter in a private family, same address.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A single man, a Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country; can give good references. Address X., or apply at Smith's seedstore, 64 White-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK EVENINGS from 6 until 10 o'clock, by a smart active lad; the best of reference given. Address R. B. R., Box No. 110 Times Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Best of references given. Address Box No. 1,645, New-York Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH 8 months City practice, wishes a situation as managing clerk. Best of reference. Address PEARL, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND fully conversant with the general dry goods business, to act as shop-walker and superintend the retail sales of a large store. Must have the best of City reference. A middle-aged man preferred; to such a permanent situation and fair remuneration will be given. Apply before 9 A. M. and after 2 P. M., or address GEORGE KEYES, No. 242 8th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to do the general housework of a small family; *must be a good washer and ironer, and a good plain* cook. Must come well recommended; no other need apply, at No. 25 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY MAN TO ACT AS mason's clerk; he must be quick at figures, and have some knowledge of plans and specifications, as well as of book-keeping. One that come well recommended may address *B. F. C., Box No. 176 Times Office.*

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN AS NURSE, to take charge of an invalid young lady. Call immediately at the corner of William, No. 449 Pearl-st. Satisfactory wages given.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER'S ASSISTANT IN a dry goods jobbing house; one who writes a neat, compact hand. Address R. J. H., Box No. 189 Times Office, giving references and amount of salary wanted.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN general; none need apply unless they come well recommended. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st. N. B.—A German preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FROM 14 TO 17 years of age, to assist in the general housework of a private family. Apply between 9 and 3, at No. 138 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS LAYING gold leaf on silk, or one that has been accustomed to laying gold on books; good wages given and steady employment. Apply, No. 46 Broadway, upper story.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO TO THE South; to one who understands the business and can give good references, a good situation is offered. Address H. A., Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH CITY references. Apply Saturday between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 116 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY IMMEDIATELY at No. 189 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between Baltic and Harrison sts.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A WOMAN as cook, who understands her business and can give good references. Apply at No. 163 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A CLOTHING STORE. Apply at No. 148 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD TINMEN. APPLY to N. R. JAMES & CO., No. 28 Cliff-st.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

THE FIRST IMPORTATION EVER RECEIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO., of Epernay, in France, being desirous of introducing into this country the above famous brand of Champagne, (which is a decided favorite at the best tables both of London and Paris,) and having from a long and extensive business acquaintance with the leading hotels on this continent, peculiar facilities for so doing, I have, at their request, consented to accept their agency and receive their consignments. The first consignment has been received per ship *Patriot*, from Havre, and orders filled for the following leading hotels and champagne dealers, who stamp it with their unqualified approval:

St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, Everett House, Astor House, Jones House, Howard Hotel, International Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, Western Hotel, Bancroft House, Thorp's Hotel, National Hotel, Washington; Gilmor House, Baltimore; Revere House, Boston; Philadelphia House, New-York; Jno. Keefe, Broadway; H. J. Kerr, Broadway; McPyke, Broadway; Macy & Co., 6th-av.; G. W. Brown, Water-st.; Crook & Duff, Times Building, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,

CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., N. Y.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRO PATRIA LODGE NO. 1, I. O. S. M.—The members of this Lodge are respectfully notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, Past Grand Com. of Brahma Lodge No. 1, of New-Orleans, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Lodge Room, No. 214 Broadway—his remains having been sent on the steamer *Black Warrior* by the Order in New-Orleans to the care of this Lodge.

The members of other Lodges and the Order in general are respectfully invited to unite with us in paying this last sad tribute of respect to the remains of our deceased brother. JAS. LEONARD, Grand Com.

GEO. W. DILKS, Grand Secretary.

I. O. S. M.—NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Grand Lodge of the State of New-York are requested to meet at the Pro Patria Lodge No. 214 Broadway, on Sunday, Feb. 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of the late Geo. W. Reynolds, Ex-Grand Commander of New-Orleans. By order of,

JAS. A. P. HOPKINS,

Supreme Grand Commander, S. N. Y.

EDWD. D. STEPHENS, Supreme Grand Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS IN GOLD, SIXty-one dollars in bills, North, Sherman & Co.'s check on the Importers' and Traders' Bank for $66, payable to order, and indorsed by Wm. E. Millet, and E. H. Harris check on the Phenix Bank for $18, also indorsed. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the money and checks at MILLET'S music store, No. 329 Broadway. Payment of the checks stopped at the banks.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL GOLD LOCKET, containing a daguerreotype on one side, and hair on the other. The finder, by leaving the same at No. 133 Warren-st., will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A DIAMOND BREASTpin, single stone, black enameled setting. [illegible]

RANDEL & BARREMORE, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1859.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

## Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Louis the Eleventh.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—O'Neal the Great—Moheah. Earl—Luke the Laborer—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gio—The Incendiary—Wander the Minstrel.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Green Bushes—Irish Boy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Madame Elvira—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

HOPE CHAPEL—Historical Paintings of the Revolution and Lecture.

## Mails Close at the Post-Office.

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| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3 P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail via Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3 P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P.M. |

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

## Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Lebanon*, hence for Liverpool to-day, Feb. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was an exciting day in Congress, and the proceedings were in the highest degree interesting. The Cuban bill was taken up in the Senate, after the passage of the Post-routes bill, and very fully discussed. Arrangements were agreed upon for an all-night session, it being understood that sixteen speeches were to be made on the subject on the Republican side alone. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which authorizes the President to open negotiations with Spain and the nations south of us on this continent, for the removal of unjust and illiberal restrictions on trade and commerce, and to defray the necessary expenses of such negotiations, appropriates $50,000. Up to the time of going to press with our first edition the debate still continued, though several ineffectual motions to adjourn had been made. In the House, Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, made an ineffectual attempt to obtain a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to repeal the Tariff of 1857, and revive that of 1846. The vote by which the Post-Office Appropriation bill was rejected was reconsidered. During the progress of the debate, Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, charged Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of that Committee appointed as a special friend of the Administration, with having avowed his determination to vote against all the appropriation bills. The charge caused quite an interesting personal discussion, which was eventually checked by the Speaker. Finally, the vote by which the bill had been ordered to be engrossed was reconsidered by a large majority, and the subject was passed over. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, made a motion to reduce one of the appropriations from $3,100,000 to $1,900,000, to be expended as designated in the amendment, and made an allusion to the fact that both branches of the Select Committee of which he was Chairman admit gross frauds in the Naval Department. A debate took place on the subject, at the close of which Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was adopted. An attempt was made to provide for the expenses of the suit against Commodore PAULDING for his action in arresting WALKER and his men, but it failed. The bill finally came to a vote, but it was found that no quorum was present. A call of the House was ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched to bring in absentees, and after a long time spent in listening to excuses and voting down motions to adjourn, an adjournment was carried at 8¼ o'clock.

The report of the Special Committee of the House appointed to investigate the charges against the Committee on Accounts, made their report yesterday, but it was immediately sent to the Printer, and its contents are not, therefore, officially known, though its general bearing is fully understood. The testimony is very strong, and while the Committee consider it unsafe to recommend the expulsion of the members implicated, not a single one of them ventures upon a verdict of exculpation. The House will be called upon to-day to decide upon the subject.

Nothing of importance was done by the Legislature yesterday. The Tax Levy of this City was received and referred in the Assembly, and the Canal Tax bill was ordered to a third reading. The Cuban resolutions were debated at length in the Senate.

The Investigating Committee of the State Senate, appointed to inquire into the charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER, in reference to improper influences to induce the Sergeant-at-Arms to suppress subpœnas in the Albany Bridge case, and that a bribe had been offered to Mr. W. D. MURPHY to induce him to use his influence with Mr. WHEELER to suppress the investigation, yesterday succeeded for the first time in doing something. Several meetings of the Committee have been held previously, but it has been found impossible to obtain testimony bearing on the subject of investigation, on account of the unwillingness of parties to appear. The Sergeant-at-Arms yesterday testified that no person had used improper influences with him to induce the suppression of the subpœna, but Mr. MURPHY swore that he had been indirectly approached by CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON, of Saratoga, member of Assembly, with a bribe to use his influence for the suppression of the investigation, and that HIRAM EASTON, formerly doorkeeper, had offered him five hundred dollars for the same purpose. Mr. BOUGHTON subsequently appeared before the Committee and denied the statement of Mr. MURPHY. Mr. C. D. BRIGHAM testified that he *had* authorized Mr. EASTON to offer money, but with no intention of paying it—his motive being to find out the movers in the matter, and to learn their motives.

The State Senate Committee on the Albany Bridge case, also met yesterday and examined two witnesses, one of whom, WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Assembly, refused to answer a question as to whether he knew of any improper influences used to procure the passage of the amendment lessening the width of the draw, though he stated that he knew of nothing wrong relative to the passage of the law originally. His reason for not answering was, that the bill was not properly under the consideration of the Committee. Mr. BRIGHAM was also examined, and knew of no improper influences used to procure the passage of the bill.

The steamer *Prince Albert*, Capt. NICHOLSON, of the Galway line, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Galway on the 5th inst. and arrived at St. Johns on the 17th, having experienced a very rough passage, and encountering large masses of field ice. The second day out a heavy sea knocked away the bulwarks of the starboard bow forward of the rigging, and doing considerable other damage. Among her passengers was WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. He was tendered a welcome by Judge B. O'CONNER, who with Mr. MEAGHER and others of his friends went on board the steamer for that purpose as soon as she arrived off the Battery. Mr. O'BRIEN replied in a brief address, and on leaving the steamer was saluted by a discharge of cannon and by a band of music stationed on the Battery. Mr. O'BRIEN has taken lodgings at the St. Nicholas.

The brig *E. Drummond*, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, arrived yesterday, from Aspinwall, bringing four days' later intelligence from the Isthmus. The news was not important. Among the passengers in the *E. Drummond* are Col. O. P. CHILDS and party, were was associated with the Nicaraguan Isthmus Transit as chief engineer. The frigates *Roanoke* and *Savannah* were at Aspinwall, their crews all well.

The meeting of citizens opposed to Legislative grants of the right to construct railroads in this City to private associations, without compensation to the City therefor, announced to take place at the Cooper Institute last evening, was metamorphosed into a meeting for the consideration of the convenience of railroads in the City, by a parcel of rowdies. In whose interest they acted is not certain, though it may be guessed at. Certain it is that they appointed their own Chairman before the appointed time of meeting arrived, hissed down JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., and listened to nothing that had anything to do with the original object of the meeting. They expressed their sentiments in a series of resolutions, and adjourned quietly at an early hour. Mayor TIEMANN, PETER COOPER and others, who signed the call, were present but spoke not.

Professors MITCHEL and DAVIS, the Rev. S. H. COX and the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH addressed a meeting last evening at the Academy of Music, urging the necessity of erecting an Observatory in Central Park. Nearly $6,000 were subscribed on the spot for the object.

After nearly three weeks of mild weather, Winter returned to us yesterday in all the vigor proper to the season. There was a slight fall of snow, accompanied by a chilling easterly wind.

An interesting commercial case will be found under our head of Law Reports. BLOSSOM & SON sold goods to WOODHULL, and delivered them on board the ship *Victoria*, on which WOODHULL had engaged freight. They afterwards presented the mate's receipts to the captain of the *Victoria* and claimed bills of lading, but were refused, as Mr. WOODHULL had been beforehand and obtained bills of lading and obtained advances of money on them. BLOSSOM & SONS then sue to get back their goods, and the jury found a verdict in their favor.

A large number of cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, varying from burglary in the first degree to petit larceny, mostly on pleas of guilty. Sentences in the majority of instances were reserved till to-day, when the February term will terminate. The Recorder, although he has not cleared the City Prison of its inmates, has dispatched more business than usually falls to either of the Judges during any one term of this Court.

The Superior Court will hear no more new cases this term, as it adjourns over until Monday, when the remainder of the term will be devoted to the Parish Will case.

Yesterday,—influenced by the favorable market news by the *Canada*, Cotton was quite brisk, and a shade dearer. The sales reached 4,500 bales, including 3,000 bales in transit. Prices closed ⅛c. ¼d. ℔ lb. higher. Flour was in more active demand at advancing rates. Wheat and Corn were in fair request. Coffee was less sought after. New-Orleans Molasses was freely purchased. Sugars were held higher, and were, therefore, quiet. Rice was briskly inquired for, chiefly by speculators. Provisions were moderately active. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

## The Political Future.

The Pro-Slavery party some four years since entered upon the business of making a Slave State out of territory covered by the Missouri Compromise. The Albany *Evening Journal* thus justly and forcibly states the net result, so far, of this experiment:

> "The effort to enslave Kansas has demoralized two Administrations. It has driven three Kansas Democratic Governors into the Republican Party. *It has given the seats of fifteen Democratic United States Senators to as many "Black Republicans."* It has spread the Republican banner, in triumph over nearly every Free State. And it will, if, like the Bourbons, the Democracy neither "learns" wisdom nor "forgets" folly, give a Republican President in 1860."

These are the results of the movement in a party point of view. How much the general interests of the country at large have suffered it would be difficult to estimate; the attempt, indeed, is not likely to be made, since such results "don't count." Partisanship swallows up statesmanship. If any movement hurts "our party" it hurts the country; if not, not.

But one would suppose the South would learn wisdom, or at least prudence, from such experience. Instead of that, they seem to be very much like those unfortunates whom "braying in a mortar" does not in the least improve. They undertook to establish Slavery in Kansas by denying the power of Congress to legislate on the subject, or have anything whatever to do with it. They asserted the exclusive right of *the People* to say whether Slavery should exist among them or not, and if so upon what conditions and under what guarantees of law. They carried their point. They secured a decision of the Supreme Court annulling the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery, and received the very general assent of the country to the fundamental principles of Popular Sovereignty.

Unfortunately it is one thing to set a ball in motion, and quite another to guide its rolling. Popular Sovereignty rolled over and crushed their own pet schemes, instead of those for whose destruction it was invented. It excluded Slavery from Kansas. And the war then waged so aroused the spirit of the country as to bring about the striking results recorded in the above extract from the Albany *Journal*. The contest of 1856 shook the political power of Slavery to its foundations. It menaced it, and the party which upholds it, with dire and disastrous overthrow; and nothing can save both from such a fate but extreme prudence and consummate wisdom in the conduct of their affairs. If the verdict of the people in the last election had been frankly accepted and made the guide of the Administration policy,—if Mr. BUCHANAN had possessed either the sagacity to understand the sentiment of the country or Democratic feeling enough to consult and respect it, he could have made permanent and beneficent the ascendancy of the party which placed him in power. The effect of his policy, however, has been steadily to disorganize the Democratic Party, and break down the only principles which gave it any degree of popular strength.

The debate in the Senate on Wednesday illustrates the lamentable lack of common sense which marks every movement of the Pro-Slavery party. Finding that the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention injures Slavery, they have abandoned it, and now assert the right and the duty of Congress to legislate *for the protection* of Slavery in the Territories. Senator DOUGLAS stated, what every man in the country must know to be true, when he told them that not a solitary State North of Mason and Dixon's line could be carried on such a basis. Nothing is needed to insure the election of Gov. SEWARD or of any other Republican candidate, but the full and complete commitment of the Democratic Party to such a platform as that.

We notice that some of our cotemporaries discuss this debate with exclusive reference to its bearing upon the political position of individuals. It is considered decisive of a determination, on the part of the Democratic leaders, to exclude Mr. DOUGLAS from the party and repudiate from their platform the principle which he holds. This is possibly true; it would be quite in keeping with the insane folly which has governed most of their action on this subject. Its only effect will be to precipitate the sectional contest towards which political affairs seem to be rapidly tending. If the Democratic Party chooses to take position for 1860 upon an exclusively Southern platform, such as that indicated by Senators DAVIS, MASON, and TOOMBS in this debate, it will simply be wiped out of existence. The only salvation for the South lies in a conservative *national* party,—which shall not ignore Northern rights nor Northern sentiment, but hold both in subordination to the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. If the Democratic Party chooses to hold such a position, it can carry the country upon it, as it has done hitherto. If it abandons it, for the sake of punishing DOUGLAS or any other man who has dared to think and act for himself in this matter, it will rush headlong upon ruin.

Movements at Washington, meantime, indicate a complete disruption of the Democratic organization. If the views of Southern Senators as expressed on Wednesday prevail, and are forced upon the Party, they will compel the formation of an independent Democratic party,—which will either carry the election or permit the Republicans to do so.

## Our Navy-Yard Corruptions.

We suppose there is not on the globe a more bellicose people than ourselves, one in the habit of regarding such a contingency as war with more complacency, or of holding it over the heads of other nations *in terrorem* more frequently. We are constantly on the verge of chastising somebody's insolence or repelling somebody's aggressions. History, so far as mere martial prowess is concerned, justifies our pretensions. In the three wars in which we have been engaged, we have honorably distinguished ourselves, and foreign nations give us credit for possessing large and efficient means either of attack or defence. Our Army to be sure is not large, but our volunteers swarm as the leaves of the forest, and in such a country as ours render invasion impossible. Our Navy is not numerous, but so far as we have yet gone, no Navy in the world is so well built, or so well planned, so apt for any purpose of destruction. It is well known that the construction of our ships is in almost every case a triumph of skill and invention, and it is commonly supposed that our dock-yards, building-yards, arsenals, and in short all the adjuncts of a fine fleet, are kept up in the highest state of efficiency. We may send rowdies and adventurers abroad as diplomatists, the world thinks, but in all that concerns our fleets the men who serve us are choice, zealous, able, and pure.

Our rulers seem to be determined, however, that we shall not long preserve our reputation. If President BUCHANAN himself and all his underlings were paid by foreign Powers to weaken and exhaust us, to paralyze all our powers, to make our threats ridiculous, our remonstrances vain, to deprive us not only of the means of aggression, but of the last shreds of defence, to reduce us from the position of a first-class Power to that of braggart Mexico, they could not labor more strenuously in their vocation than they seem, by the report which we published yesterday, to be now doing. We do not expect of these men "a wise and jealous honor." We do not and never did suppose that our venerable President only needed powder, knee-breeches, ruffles and shoe-buckles to become a Washington or a Jefferson, or that our members of Congress were Bayards got up in shirt-linen and broadcloth; but we did expect that they would keep their talons off that department of the public service on which our security against foreign aggression most depends, and of which the country so far has been so proud; that as they ranged the land in search of booty, they would at least pass the Navy-yards by; that, hardened partisans though they were, they would have enough reverence left for the flag not to serve their own ends by employing drunkards, incapables, primaries, the halt, the lame, the blind and the worthless, in constructing the ships that were to bear it. It seems, however, we gave the worthies credit for too much. We supposed that some shreds of conscience were still left amongst them. We think there can be no question that the picture drawn of the state of the Navy-yards during and preceding the last elections, by the Sherman Committee, is the most alarming and disgraceful which has ever been presented to the public of this country;—common laborers employed as first-class painters, blacksmiths, clerks and carpenters,—discipline at an end,—the United States Commodore employed by the United States Secretary of the Navy as an electioneering agent,—United States officers tossed and hooted by the nominees of Congressmen in the United States Navy-yard,—the employes absent without leave, and, last of all, the officers on the station withdrawn from duty on election day, that the men might see how insignificant were their official superiors, and how important were the men whom they sent to Congress. Read the following;

> "These abuses increased in the yard as the election for Members of Congress approached. Members, master-workmen, all were interested in packing the yard. If the master-workman was reluctant to increase his force, he was urged to do so by the Members of Congress, and was compelled to yield to the demand. In this way the master-blacksmith increased his force twenty-five men. He testified that the same general increase, for the same reason, occurred throughout the yard in all the different departments; and that of the force of about 2,400 men thus employed, one-fourth were useless; that it was understood that particular master-workmen were to administer this patronage for the benefit of particular members. In most cases this pressure was yielded to with alacrity, and a temporary pressure of work in September, 1858, to fit out the *Niagara* for Africa, and which lasted for four days only, was made the pretext for retaining men after they were no longer needed. Insubordination increased; in one case the master-laborer and a number of men answered roll-call and went to the primary election in Mr. SICKLES' District, and yet drew full pay. A short time before the election the men got to leaving off twenty to thirty minutes before bell-ring in the evening, and would collect near the gate ready to go out of the yard. Commander ROOTES attempted to stop this; as soon as he got near them, between the ship-houses, some of them, in large gangs, sang out his name, and hooted and hissed him. *The only reason given by Commander Rootes was that the men thought that the Members of Congress put them there, and could keep them there in defiance of the officers of the yard.*"

Will foreign nations long continue to respect our commonest and most indisputable rights, not to speak of listening to our doubtful claims, when such facts as these are before their Governments? Why, the meanest of South American republics, the paltriest of German principalities, might snap its fingers in the face of a country whose Navy is thus used for partisan purposes. The Fort Duquesne letter had a wide circulation, and obtained throughout Europe for its venerable author a character which we knew all his antecedents belied—that of a pure but despairing prophet. For the document now before us we predict a wider circulation, and that it will procure for our President abroad a reputation which all have long ceased to deny him at home, that for being corrupt when all the ordinary motives of being corrupt were gone; of bribing when he had nothing to gain; of defrauding the public when all his own wants were supplied; of lending the sanction of his age and station to the peculations of scoundrels, whose career in guilt is, comparatively, only commencing; of being, in short, a demagogue at seventy; of helping, at the very close of his career to facilitate schemes of plunder, which would have entailed disgrace enough, even if the nation had not already done all in its power to satisfy his basest and meanest ambition.

Mr. SICKLES, a few years ago, in London, gained some *éclat* by making a noble stand on behalf of the American nation at one of Mr. PEABODY's dinners, in favor of drinking the President's health before the Queen's. That was undoubtedly a patriotic act; but let him "fulfill the promise of his prime." Let him quarter the rabble who swell his electioneering triumphs somewhere else than in the Navy-yards of his beloved country. It is all very well to toast the President first, but it is better still to keep one's hands out of the public purse, and to find other means of getting into Congress than aiding in bringing disgrace on the Star-spangled Banner.

## Raising the Rates of Postage.

The Senate has acted upon the Postage question *more suo*. Instead of responding to the popular demand for cheaper postage, it has passed a bill restoring the abandoned schedule of the act of 1845, and obliging the people to pay an average of one hundred per cent. more for the transmission of letters. The rates are to be five cents for distances under three thousand miles, and ten cents for distances greater, with duplicate charges for double letters. There are also provisions for the substitution of stamps for the Congressional franking privilege, and a limitation of the privilege in the hands of Executive departments. The Senate Committee express a belief that $5,500,000 will be added to the Post-office revenues by this plan; the estimated deficit for the year being $10,000,000. The bill, as amended by the Committee, passed that body yesterday by a vote of 30 to 25, and has been returned to the House.

It is, of course, no matter of surprise to find this vote almost strictly sectional. The South stood up as one man for higher rates. The North as unanimously opposed them. Throughout the debate, Northern Senators were fertile in expedients to avert the threatened evil. Their amendments were rejected as rapidly as they were moved. The obvious wisdom of the plan suggested by Senator WILSON, which proposed a scale varying from three to five cents for different distances, encountered the same resolute opposition. It was evident that sectionalism was to have its triumph in this as in other matters. The South and West have too long enjoyed the benefits of the Federal Government at the expense of the North and East, to willingly relinquish an arrangement so satisfactory to themselves.

We have heretofore taken pains to show that the Post-Office Department, in the Northern and Eastern States, is more than self-sustaining; it affords profit. In the South and West it yields nothing but loss and expense. We may be permitted to re-state the demonstration, as presented by the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858:

| | Pop. to the sq. mile. | Expenses. | Receipts. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern States (6) | 57 | $1,005,302 | $1,314,494 | $179,152 |
| Middle States (5) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western States (6) | 13 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern States (15) | 15 | 4,092,939 | 1,647,471 | 2,445,468 |

California, the District of Columbia and the Territories are, for obvious reasons, left out of this estimate.

The moral of this showing is that the closely settled States of the Northeast yielded a revenue of $607,198, while the Western States were behindhand $700,000, and the Southern, or Slave States, $2,445,468.

But the same disproportion is still more distinctly displayed in the accounts of the five years ending June 30, 1858. They speak as follows:

| | Northern and Eastern. | | Southern and Western. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | $14,387,982 | | $15,071,360 |
| Expenses | 13,339,461 | | 29,311,969 |
| Excess | $1,048,521 | Deficit | $14,240,609 |

Or to reduce the proposion to proportions that will render misapprehension difficult, we may compare Pennsylvania and Virginia for the same period of five years—States actually adjoining, and neither realizing income from foreign letters:

| | Population. | Expenditures. | Receipts. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penn. | 2,311,786 | $2,794,224 | $2,975,771 | $181,547 |
| Va. | 1,421,661 | 2,027,063 | 1,118,971 | 908,092 |

It is thus proved that not only has the Northeast paid for all its own postal facilities, but it has paid a million of dollars towards the failure of the South and West to make a similar square account. The balance of $13,000,000, which those insolvent regions have obtained from the Treasury, have been paid, of course, from the duties received at the Custom-houses, the Northeast again contributing a far more than its proper share.

The measure therefore now put forward for making the Postal system self-sustaining is really designed to make the *North and East sustain the system in the South and West*. Discontented with having to pay any portion of the deficit caused by the unremunerative transportation within its limits, the South proposes to add the whole of its burdens to the load of the North, for such is the effect of raising postal charges, which, if this portion of the Union were freed from external responsibilities, would amply justify reduction to a uniform rate of one cent for the half ounce. The Senate bill effectually entails upon the Middle and Eastern States the entire cost of the premature expansion of the postal system in the sparsely settled States of the South and West.

That any such measure should become law it is not easy or pleasant to believe. The House of Representatives we trust will tread no steps backward in this great popular interest. It may even decline any compromise upon the basis offered by the Senate. Such a course would be a subject of reasonable regret. For the opportunity is now offered for introducing an amelioration greatly needed; and which, while it would meet the Senate half way, would at once perfect the system, and amend the revenue. Let the scheme of differential charges, so often urged in these columns, be suggested by the House Committee of Conference. A scheme, which, in its two proposed rates of five and ten cents, the Senate has approved. The House, however, may safely lower the scale to three and five cents. Three cents would abundantly pay for distances less than one thousand miles. It would not pay for distances largely transcending that limit. Five cents might fairly be fixed as the maximum rate. By this obvious means the injustice of inflicting upon the populous North the expense of the system in States whose economical policy discourages immigration would be avoided, and the cost of transporting mail matter over long distances more equitably rewarded. With this compromise, and the added features of an extinguished franking privilege, and a cessation of excessive ocean steamer subsidies, the Department would be far more likely to realize the estimated six and a half millions of increase, than upon the plan of Postmaster BROWN. There would be also one incalculable advantage; the system would be settled upon a permanent, because, upon a just and remunerative basis. We shall await with anxiety the action of the House. Fortunately, we shall not have to wait long.

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH A HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—We have received a communication from an intelligent German, who has recently arrived in this country, as we should judge from the nature of his remarks, giving a view of the Cuban question from a Teutonic stand-point, and insisting that as the German vote at the next Presidential election will not fall short of a million, that class of our fellow citizens have a right to be heard in relation to so momentous a subject as the expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars for the acquisition of new territory. Our Teuton takes a very German-like and common-sense view of the matter, we must confess. Just such a view as an intelligent lunarian recently dropped from our silver satellite, and wholly unacquainted with American politics and politicians, would be likely to entertain. His ideas on the subject are, that a hundred millions of dollars might be employed to much greater advantage than in the purchase of Cuba, namely, in importing a greater number of honest, intelligent and industrious Germans than the entire population of Cuba numbers, and giving each of them a tract of land to cultivate in the West. By this means the country would gain a most valuable addition to its population, who by their productions and their consumption of imported articles, would add more to the material wealth and glory of the nation than could possibly be done by Cuba. He enforces his opinions with some very cogent statements, which are as undeniable as his conclusions are sound and logical.

But, he assumes one thing which we did not imagine anybody who has been a week in the country possibly could believe in; namely, that the motive of Mr. BUCHANAN and his friends in their courageous attempts to get hold of thirty millions of dollars, and eventually to get hold of Cuba, at any cost, is simply to benefit the country and add to the national glory. Our Teuton has not yet learned that the sole motive is to neutralize and overcome the political influence of just such well-intentioned persons as himself, who have manifested a chronic weakness for increasing the national wealth by honest industry, and to add to our national glory by the spread of an intelligent population. While the President is ready to veto bills for such objects as the establishment of agricultural colleges, he is quite as ready to resort to any measures for involving the country in debt or war, provided they tend to strengthen his political party. His courage all tends in that direction, and he stigmatizes all as cowards who oppose him in his attempts upon the public pocket. The Germans will have no lack of opportunities for showing at the polls whether they approve of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cuban projects, or sympathize with their countrymen's very commendable but slightly utopian opinions.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Hon. EZRA CLARK, Republican Member of Congress from the First (Hartford) District of Connecticut, has published a letter to his constituents offering himself for reelection. He claims that the delegates who met in Convention a short time ago and nominated Mr. DWIGHT LOOMIS, misrepresented their constituents through the influence of a clique at Hartford. Mr. CLARK therefore presents himself as an independent candidate on an American-Republican-Popular-Sovereignty-Platform, and alleges that he is sustained by numerous friends and a general sentiment in his district.

## INTERESTING FROM PARAGUAY.

### Tone of the Official Organ—Lopez Supposes Bowlin, Hearing the Anti-Hopkins Side, will Withdraw his Demands.

The *Nacional Argentino*, of Dec. 14, contains recent and interesting advices from Asuncion.

The preparations for war were proceeding at a rapid pace; and the official organ of the Dictator whose leaders are said to be written by LOPEZ himself, is unsparing in its denunciations of the American Government. We translate

*From the Seminario, Nov. 27.*

"The many demands of the so-called Navigation Company are so astounding as to be utterly absurd. It is certain that the American Minister, who is coming to our Government with a reclamation so unjust and unfounded, will be thoroughly undeceived; and if when he comes to inspect the documentary evidence which this Government has to offer, to overthrow and radically destroy the impostures of the Company, he shall refuse to yield to the empire of reason and truth, there will be none but the sad alternative—such is the settled conviction of our Government—of war. It is inevitable.

It is impossible that a loyal and upright Government, which as it is careful to respect its communities and guarantees, requires the same treatment from others, should condescend to the shameless policy of a reprehensible pusillanimity, and a submission despicable in the eyes of our citizens, jealous as they are of their honor and dignity.

Our public will be able to realize the exaggeration of these petitioners and the illegality of their demands, when we say that the Senate Committee states with cynical coolness that they sent to Asuncion, from the United States, three steamships with a great variety of implements of American industry, and that the Company employed more than twenty laborers to set their machinery going. Paraguayans, and all of the inhabitants of the Republic, can testify to what this falsely-styled Company brought to Asuncion. The inventory of all that came may be read in the *Seminario*. When did these three steamers with their valuable cargoes of industrial machinery arrive? Who ever saw this throng of American workmen, brought out to use these tools? Who has seen any outlay of those $300,000, which the Company is said to have brought hither? What better refutation of this falsehood is there than that they had to borrow $10,000 of the National Treasury to pay the duties which their importations called for?"

The article then proceeds to refute the charges of complicity and subsequent hostility alleged against President LOPEZ, in his dealings with the Rhode Island Company, and closes:

"The report of the Senate Committee ends with the assertion that no necessity will probably exist for the use of force, and that when the armed expedition shall present itself with its demands, the Republic of Paraguay will be unable to do otherwise than submit.

The Committee while thus disclaiming the necessity for employing force, expresses its determination to use it. It says, 'That in order to adjust the differences between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay, the President is for the present authorized to adopt such means, and to use such force as in his judgment shall be necessary and proper, in the event of a denial of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay.' It is needless to say that the denial must necessarily follow the demand, and the natural consequence is war. The Republic of Paraguay is prepared for the encounter."

In a subsequent article, the *Seminario* says:

"Daily the question pending with the United States becomes more formal; daily are added new and grave confirmations of the deplorable manner in which the Yankees think to discuss the matter. Now they own they are vanquished, and they appeal to brute force in order that the triumph may be not to the one who is right, but to the most powerful. The Government of Paraguay will persevere in her system of resistance, and will not become accessory to an agreement concluded by others. We have said this before, when speaking of the unjustified exactions of the daring claimant who approaches our territory. Otherwise we shall see if our national pride shall be unworthily wounded. If pride is wicked in an individual, yet it is a noble quality for a nation. National pride exalts the noble instincts, and excites the soul to undertake and carry out to this end grand enterprises. Paraguay will also show herself not wanting in this respect—more so when reproached with crimes towards friendly or rival nations who are as proud as we."

The discussion of the American demand for indemnity is then entered upon, the demand being understood to be fixed at $900,000. The writer then resumes its attacks upon Mr. HOPKINS, quotes the Paris *Patrie*, and the New-York *Herald*, upon the subject, ascribing the partiality of the latter to the fact that the Editor is the cousin of HOPKINS. It concludes with the renewed declaration that the coming envoy will only have to see the Paraguayan side of the controversy, to withdraw his pretensions, and return to the United States.

## A Card of Thanks.

The Managers of the House of Mercy in New-York wish to express their gratitude to the friends who aided them in getting up the concert for the benefit of that Institution on the evening of the 18th of February inst.

To the Editors of THE TIMES, the *Express*, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, and the *Courier and Enquirer*, for advertising. To the public, who responded so kindly to their appeal. To the performers—the Misses Gellie, Messrs W. H. Cooke, Rivarde, J. Burke, R. Hoffman, Vilanova, and W. A. King, for their gratuitous services. To Mr. Aptommas, who remitted half his charge; and to Mr. Niblo, who generously gave the use of the concert room. Also to Mr. Medole, Mr. Booth, Mr. Nesbit, and Mr. Baptist, for printing.

The Institution will probably realize about $800 as the avails of the concert.

## Card from a Missing Man.

BRISTOL, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I notice in your paper of to-day a notice that I have been missing from New-York since the 5th inst. Now this is a mistake. I left New-York a little more than a week ago, intending to go to Lancaster, but was taken sick, and consequently had no opportunity to write. Please give this letter an insertion, as I am all right and safe. Yours, &c., S. W. WOLFE.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 25.

Mr. MATHER presented a memorial from merchants of New-York against closing the Canal locks on Sunday.

Mr. SLOAN and Mr. ELY presented memorials asking for the passage of a bill protecting gas consumers.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to authorize Joint Stock Associations to convey and mortgage real estate.

The State Engineer reported the expenditures on the Oswego Canal up to October last at [illegible], and the whole amount of receipts from said Canal, [illegible].

The Cuban resolutions were debated at length by Messrs. BRANDRETH and DIVEN.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 25.

Mr. OPDYKE presented a memorial from the Common Council of New-York asking protection to tax-payers in New-York.

Mr. CONKLING presented petitions against the proposed New-York City Railroads, and for the reorganization of the Health Department of that City.

A number of petitions were also presented to prohibit slave-catching.

The bill to establish the New-York College of Dental Surgeons was reported unfavorably. Also, the bill to prevent frauds in the sale of garden seeds.

The Comptroller of New-York sent in his annual tax bill.

The Canal tax bill was taken up and debated by Mr. VAN HORN. It was ordered to a third reading.

### Proceedings of the Lobby Investigating Committee—The Albany Bridge Case, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 25.

The Committee to investigate the charges made by Senator O. B. WHEELER, that a Senator had tampered with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to induce the suppression of the subpœnas in the Albany Bridge case, and that a member of the Assembly had indirectly, and a lobby-man had directly, offered a bribe to W. D. MURPHY, to induce him to use his influence with Senator WHEELER to suppress the investigation, met to-day.

HENRY W. DWIGHT, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, testified that no person had used improper influence with him to suppress the subpœnas, and he had never so stated to Senator WHEELER. Senator WILLIAMS and Mr. ALLEN, Clerk of the Senate, in reply to an application from him as to what to do with the blank subpœnas, advised him to keep them in his possession until the Senate decided what to do in the matter of the investigation, as every one sent out would be an expense to the State. This was the substance of what he had said to Senator WHEELER.

Mr. W. D. MURPHY gave testimony that Mr. CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON, of Saratoga, was the member who had indirectly approached him with a bribe to use his influence with Mr. WHEELER to suppress the investigation, and that HIRAM EASTON, a former door-keeper, had offered him $500 for the same thing.

The investigation continued all this afternoon.

Mr. CHAUNCEY BOUGHTON, member from Saratoga, testified that he had heard reports that the Committee was influenced by outsiders for improper motives. In investigating the Bridge case he had considered the whole matter disgraceful to those implicated, and on these grounds had told Mr. W. D. MURPHY, Clerk of the Committee, that if the object was to make money he had better make it in some other way than prosecuting this case. He had never offered any money to suppress any investigation, and had never been approached by Mr. WEBB, Mr. CONKLING, or any other person to do so. He had never contemplated that any money would be paid to stop the investigation, and his interference had been simply on the ground of the impropriety of prosecuting parties for improper motives.

Mr. C. D. BRIGHAM testified he had authorized Mr. EASTON to offer money to Mr. MURPHY, Clerk of the Bridge Committee, to suppress the investigation. He had done so to discover if Mr. J. B. SWAN and Mr. MURPHY were running the Committee, and furnishing brains to Mr. WHEELER to carry it on. He believed they were. He had no intention to pay any money, but only to discover who were the movers in the matter, and what their object was. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Senate Committee to investigate the Albany Bridge case met this afternoon. WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Assembly, was examined. In reply to questions he stated he knew no improper influences of any description being used for or against the Albany Bridge bill in 1856. He refused to reply to the question, whether he knew of any corruption being used to procure the passage of the amendment, lessening the width of the draw in 1857, on the ground that the bill was not properly under consideration by the present Committee.

Mr. C. D. BRIGHAM was examined, and testified that he knew of no use of money or of any improper influences being used to pass the Bridge bill. He had always been opposed to the bill, but had never used improper influences against it.

Adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

### Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 25.

The resolution declaring that the Supreme Court had assumed a power not belonging to it in the case of HAZARD *vs.* IVES, and that there should be a new trial was laid on the table in the House of Representatives, this morning, by five majority.

### Trouble in the Parliament of Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday Feb. 25.

Private dispatches from St. Johns, N. F., state that Mr. SHEA, Speaker of the Assembly, has resigned in consequence of some obnoxious appointment in connection with the fisheries, and it is rumored that a formidable attempt will be made to break down the present Government.

### Disastrous Fire.

GALESBURG, Ill., Friday, Feb. 25.

The Barney House, together with the buildings adjoining, occupied by Messrs. SAGE & REED, dry goods dealers; DUNN & Co., grocers; and SMITH & Co., grocers, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The whole loss is estimated at $35,000. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained as yet. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

### The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

Three back mails from New-Orleans came to hand this evening, the latest to hand being that of the 19th. The papers contain nothing of importance.

### The Propeller Potomska.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Feb. 25.

The chances are favorable of saving the steamer *Potomska*. Though in a damaged state, efforts will be made to tow her here to-morrow. A considerable part of her deck freight has been saved. The freight in her hold remained, and of course, is greatly damaged.

### The Steamship Indian for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Indian* will leave this port to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for Liverpool, and dispatches forwarded so as to reach here by about 1 o'clock, will receive faithful attention, and be duly forwarded by her.

### The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived, at 6 o'clock, A. M., from Boston, and sailed at 8 A. M. for Liverpool. Weather clear, with a strong northerly wind.

### The Ship Mary and Adelaide.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 24.

The ship *Mary and Adelaide* is saved, but her cargo of cotton is badly damaged.

### Weather Reports....Feb. 25.

BALTIMORE—Snowing.

WASHINGTON—Snowing. Therm. 28°. Wind N. E. 11 A. M., three inches snow, and falling now heavily.

PETERSBURG—Raining. Therm. 50.

NORFOLK—Raining. Wind S. E. Therm. 60°.

LYNCHBURG—Cloudy. Therm. 38.

KNOXVILLE—Raining. Therm. 63°.

WILMINGTON—Cloudy and mild.

CHARLESTON—Clear. Wind S. W. Therm. 68°.

AUGUSTA—Clear and pleasant.

SAVANNAH—Cloudy. Wind S. E. Therm. 64°.

MACON—Clear and pleasant.

MONTGOMERY—Clear and warm.

LOWER PEACH—Cloudy. Therm. [illegible].

CUMBERLAND—Snow six inches deep.

WHEELING—Snowing.

MONTREAL—Weather beautiful, but cold. Therm., 8 A. M., 7° below zero.

PHILADELPHIA—Snow commenced falling. Wind N. E. Therm. 30°.

### Four Days Later from the Isthmus.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *E. Drummond*, Captain CONWAY, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, making the passage in 17 days. She brings advices from the Isthmus, Central America and South America four days later than those brought by the steamer *Moses Taylor*.

From the South Pacific the news is unimportant.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus* arrived at Panama on the 6th inst., from a regular voyage to the Central American ports, with a large cargo of indigo, cochineal, hides, &c.

The British steamer *Dee* arrived at Aspinwall, from Greytown, on the 5th inst., having on board Col. O. P. CHILDS and suite, who have returned as passengers to this port in the *E. Drummond*.

The *Roanoke* and *Savannah* were at Aspinwall when the *E. Drummond* left, and all on board both ships were well.

The Railroad was in fine order, and the health of the Isthmus was good.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWSBOY'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of EDWARD MANNING, who has for a long time been an inmate of the Newsboys' Lodging House, took place yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the Lecture Room of the North Dutch Church. The Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH conducted the services, which consisted of reading of the Scripture, an appropriate address singing and prayer. About half an hour was occupied by these exercises, after which the body of the deceased was conveyed to the Catholic burying ground for interment. About forty of the companions of the deceased, who had been interested spectators during the ceremonies, accompanied the hearse as far as the Fulton Ferry.

SUICIDE.—CARL AUGUST VON OFFEN, otherwise known as THOMAS SCOTT, keeper of a hotel and saloon No. 7 James-slip, committed suicide yesterday morning by blowing his brains out with a pistol, at his own house. He was an intemperate man, and had lately been on a protracted "spree" of several days' duration. After drinking a cup of coffee at his saloon yesterday morning, he took a horse pistol from the bar and went to his own room. The report of the pistol was soon after heard by the inmates of the house, and on entering his room they found him lying on the floor with his brains scattered about the premises. He was a German by birth, and 31 years of age. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—It was variable, unsatisfactory, bronchial, chilly, indefinite, by turns. In the morning, sharp, misty, and threatening; at noon still more threatening; then snow began to fall in a non-committal sort of way, but persisted for several hours. It melted as it fell, and left the streets and sidewalks exceedingly uncomfortable for people who had been deluded into thin-soled shoes by the bright skies of the two or three days before. As night fell the snow resolved itself into a thin mizzle, which weakened by degrees. How it will terminate it would be difficult to foreshadow.

DISORDERLIES ARRESTED.—For some time a grocer named HARMON CRAY, in Church-street, has been much annoyed by some neighbors who live at No. 182. He went before a Police Magistrate, and made an affidavit to the effect that No. 180, kept by a negress named JANE SUTTON, was a disorderly place, and the resort of suspicious characters; and a warrant was accordingly issued, and placed in the hands of Sergeant [illegible], of the Fifth Ward Police, to be served. The Sergeant, accompanied by a platoon of men, visited the house complained of, about 7 o'clock last evening, and arrested nine persons, white and black.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of FRANCIS WEBB, a boy 6 years old, residing at No. 172 Third-street, who was killed two or three days ago by being run over by a confectioner's cart, driven by VALENTINE [illegible]. The evidence adduced at the inquest showed that the driver was unable to control his horse, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "accidental death." [illegible], who had been arrested to await the result of the inquest, was thereupon discharged.

ANOTHER COLLISION.—Car drivers continue to be as reckless as ever. Yesterday afternoon, a Third-avenue car followed a Fourth-avenue car so closely when it was going up the Bowery, that when the conductor of the latter stopped to take up a passenger, the pole of the car behind ran into the rear end of that in front, smashing the glass window and creating considerable alarm among the passengers.

EXPLOSION OF CAMPHENE.—Two persons were severely burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 32 Division-street, on Thursday evening. Dr. R. [illegible], who happened to be passing the house at the time, hastened in and extinguished the flames before any serious damage was done to the building.

FROM THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.—The steamtugs *Screamer* and *Satellite* came up from the steamship *Black Warrior* yesterday afternoon, and report the ship as lying easy and in the same position, with the two steam-pumps on board, which keep her free. Her cargo is being rapidly discharged; the wind is E. N. E., blowing fresh, but does not affect her. The *Screamer* brings up 190 barrels of flour.

PROF. MITCHEL'S LECTURE.—Prof. MITCHEL delivers the third lecture of his course this evening in the Rutgers-street Church. The subject is "An Examination of the Astronomical Illustrations and Allusions found in the Bible."

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.—A member of Engine Company No. 14, named FREDERICK [illegible], was run over and severely injured by his engine in Wall-street, on Thursday night. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

### Police Reports.

YOUNG PICKPOCKETS IN CHURCH.—Two boys, named Michael Gallagher and Charles Walker, were arrested yesterday for picking the pockets of an old lady at the Thirtieth-street Methodist Church yesterday morning. They had succeeded in getting a pocket-book, containing about $5, and were arrested as they were leaving the church. On being brought before the Jefferson Market Police Court, they told the magistrate that they had met with poor luck lately, and so they concluded to try and see what could be done in the churches. They were committed for trial.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Peter Toner and Reuben Compton were arrested, yesterday, charged with breaking into the house of John Boyle, No. 240 West Sixteenth-street, on Thursday night, and beating him so severely that his life is in danger. It is alleged that Toner fired a pistol at Boyle—fortunately without effect—and that he then beat him over the head with the barrel, and was assisted by Compton, who used brass knuckles for the purpose. The cause of the attack was not stated. The prisoners were locked up to answer.

SMUGGLING SEGARS.—Charles Clark, mate of the ship *Zenobia*, from Havana, was arrested Thursday night, by the Harbor Police, charged with smuggling 2,600 segars, during the recent voyage to this port. He was taken yesterday before Justice Connolly, and committed to the Tombs for trial. A portion of the segars was found in a store in South-street, where Clark had left them for sale.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Three men named Casper Heven, Charles Doecher and Frank Miller were detected on Thursday night, while in the act of robbing the store corner of Lexington-avenue and Fortieth-street. They were all arrested and committed to answer.

A QUARRELSOME SAILOR.—A sailor named Josiah Collins, attached to the schooner *R. Haswell*, was arrested yesterday for assaulting a shipmate, named Edward Perry, with an iron scraper, injuring him severely about the head. He was locked up to answer.

## THE LEGISLATURE AND CITY RAILROADS.

### Meeting at the Cooper Institute—The Objects of the Meeting Subverted by a Crowd of Rowdies.

A meeting of inhabitants of this City "opposed to Legislative grants of the right to construct railroads in the streets of this City to private associations, without compensation to the City for such valuable franchises," was advertised to take place at the Cooper Institute last evening, at 7½ o'clock. The call for the meeting was signed by Mayor Tiemann, Daniel Lord, Peter Cooper, W. F. Havemeyer, James G. King, William Curtis Noyes, and other gentlemen of standing, many of whom were in the hall, last evening, before the appointed hour had arrived. On the west side of the hall JIM KERRIGAN and a crowd of rowdies from the Sixth and Tenth Wards seated themselves, and those who knew them suspected that mischief was brewing.

At 7½ o'clock JIM KERRIGAN nominated Mr. RICHARD MOTT for Chairman, and he was elected without difficulty. Mr. MARCELLUS EELLS, from the same side of the house, was appointed Secretary. At this time PETER COOPER, Esq., Mayor TIEMANN, JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., Gen. HALL and others occupied seats in the body of the house and Alderman [illegible] and Judge WELSH subsequently entered. There were about 150 persons in the hall.

Mr. MOTT acknowledged the honor paid him in a brief speech. He said he had come in answer to the call. He thought no grant to private companies to construct railroads in the streets should be made unless some benefit accrued to the citizens. Six years ago a great deal had been said about establishing railroads for the benefit of citizens. Notwithstanding the opposition to them in 1853, the City railroads had proved to be as great a benefit and convenience to the City as the Croton water. It had been said that the City railroads destroyed our business; it was asserted that the trade of Chatham-street, Hudson-street, Canal-street, Hudson-street and the Bowery was injured by the railroads that ran through them. No doubt it was, but the business had been extended to other parts of the City; the business formerly transacted in these streets was now done in the Eighth-avenue and other streets further up town. He enlarged upon the advantage to trade and the convenience to citizens, of railroads in the City. He read the same resolutions which, he said, had been left at the door by somebody.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT said the meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the question concerning legislative grants to private associations, as set forth in the advertisement. His Honor the Mayor had been invited to attend.

[Here Mr. BLUNT, who had been frequently interrupted by the west side of the hall, was called to order by the Chairman.]

Mr. BLUNT said he would bring the question before the meeting at the proper time, whether it was right for those opposed to the objects of the meeting thus to take advantage of a few minutes before the hour of meeting had arrived to subvert the object for which it had been called.

Amid hisses and all kinds of noises, Mr. BLUNT sat down.

A gentleman asked the name of the person who had offered the resolutions.

The Chairman said he could not answer. The vote was taken on the resolutions, and the party on the west side carried them.

Then there were loud cries for EELLS, and EELLS came forward and addressed the meeting on the question whether more railroads were needed or not. He thought they were needed, but what he thought about the object for which the meeting was called, nobody could tell from his speech, for he avoided all allusion to it.

So did Mr. QUINN, who was the next one [illegible] and spoke to the same effect. Both were quietly listened to.

A gentleman in the body of the house arose and said he had come to hear the discussion of the subject referred to in the advertisement of the meeting. Every man of sense was in favor of having railroads in the City. He asked that the sense of the meeting might be taken with regard to the question whether any more City railroads were required?

The Chairman put the question and declared it "clearly carried" in the affirmative.

Gen. HALL spoke in favor of City Railroads generally without broaching the object of the meeting. He was not interrupted.

Mr. EELLS made another speech, claiming that the railroads were not an expense to those owning property in the upper part of the City. When he had concluded, a gentleman called on PETER COOPER to express his views. Mr. COOPER sat still, and pointed to Mr. CHARLES C. LEE, who at that moment arose and offered resolutions declaring that the railroads should carry passengers at the lowest possible rate of fare and the greatest possible speed.

Somebody in the back part of the hall moved an adjournment.

It was moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. E. H. JENNY made a speech, advocating the sale of railroad franchises. Two other gentlemen spoke, and then the resolutions were carried. A motion to adjourn was immediately made and carried, and those who composed the meeting separated very quietly. The rowdies had carried the day without much effort and without much noise.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next, 28th inst.: *Fourth Monday Causes*—Nos. 5, 9, 24, 62, 70. *Jury Causes*—Nos. 1, 84, 57, 60, 65, 67, 69, 55, 6, 61, 6, 7, 58, 53, 38, 21.

THE HEENEY ESTATE.—The decision of Judge EMOTT in the case of The People *ex rel.* the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum *vs.* The Brooklyn Benevolent Society, published in THE TIMES of last Tuesday, seems to be generally misunderstood. The decision is construed to be a decision upon the merit of the case, which is not the fact. It is merely upon a question of practice—as to the mode in which the case should be brought before the Court. The question ultimately to be decided, and the only important question in the case is as to the application of a residuary fund arising from a devise of the late Mr. HEENEY to the Brooklyn Benevolent Society. This Society was incorporated in 1845, and was authorized to take and hold any real or personal estate which should be conveyed or bequeathed to it by CORNELIUS HEENEY. *One tenth* of the income derived therefrom to be appropriated to the supplying of poor children attending schools in Brooklyn with necessary clothing; $250 per annum to be paid towards employing teachers for poor children; one-fifth of the income to be appropriated to the supply of poor people in Brooklyn with fuel, and the whole of the balance to the maintenance and education of "poor orphan children." At the time the Society was incorporated, Mr. HEENEY was living, and it seems the act was not passed exactly as he desired it, for he made a codicil to his will, devising the residue of his estate, which was intended for this charity, to the above-named society, without restriction. Under the act of incorporation the trustees have adopted a by-law that the funds of the society "shall be applied exclusively to the relief of Catholic poor and Catholic orphans," and have given, up to the present time, after setting off the "one-fifth," "one-tenth," and the "$250" before referred to, the whole balance to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The motion was made to get an adjudication upon this act of the trustees, and Judge EMOTT simply decides that a suit in equity will be necessary instead of a summary proceeding by *mandamus* in order to bring the whole case before the Court. The income from this estate is quite respectable, and worth looking after. It is located near St. Paul's Church, on Court-street, and embraces the block upon which that church stands.

THE OPENING OF GRAND-STREET.—At a meeting of property holders on Grand-street last Thursday evening, the draft of an act was adopted in favor of opening Grand-street from Bushwick avenue to the City line, and a Committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature. The Commissioners were named by the meeting, viz: WILLIAM MARSHALL, ADRIAN MESSEROLE, and NICHOLAS WYCKOFF,—upon the assuming that the Supreme Court would doubtless support any the meeting might wish. The maximum of the assessment on full lots below Bushwick avenue was fixed at $25 each.

THE ATLANTIC BANK.—The President of this Bank states that the recent defalcation of the paying teller will in no way affect the institution, but declines to give the amount lost; that on the first of January last when the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. was declared they had a surplus of $71,000. The teller has carried off or appropriated a large "slice" of this surplus, but notwithstanding this the Bank will be able to pay the semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the first day of July next.

THE POLICE AT FIRES.—The Police of Brooklyn have, during the last two weeks, prevented, in at least a dozen instances, the destruction of property by fire, by happening to be in the right place at the right time. The last case reported was at No. 125 Baltic-street between 9 and 10 o'clock, Thursday night, where the house was set on fire and the fire was extinguished by officer HANLON, of the Third Precinct.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday Coroner HORTON held an inquest in the County Jail on the body of CAROLINE S. DWYER, *alias* Catharine Burns, when a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance, was rendered. The deceased was 45 years old and a native of Ireland. For several years past she has been a burden upon the city or County, owing to her intemperate habits.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—A meeting of citizens of the Eastern District was held last night, when the preliminary steps were taken to establish a Mercantile Library Association upon a firm basis. Ex-Mayor WALL proposes to take two dollars' worth of the stock to one dollar by any other man.

### Horrible Outrage in Canada.

RUFFIANS REVENGING THEMSELVES UPON A FEMALE WITNESS.

The Montreal *Gazette* has particulars of the recent outrage at St. Jerome, (Can.,) upon Mrs. BARRON, who was abducted and maltreated by ruffians in revenge for her testimony in a criminal trial. We have before published a brief abstract of the case. One of the gang, THIBAULT, has been caught and turned State's evidence. The *Gazette* says:

"It appears that on the night of the 26th January last, (which was a most boisterous, snowy and windy one,) in pursuance of a plot and conspiracy between four men named ABRAHAM HAMELIN, ISAIE GRATTON, LOUIS THIBAULT and JEAN MARTIN, they assembled at the house of GRATTON to commit the deed, but it appears that the conspirators did not know where their intended victim, ROSALIE BARRON, wife of JOSEPH FOUCAULT, was spending the evening, and at about midnight the project was abandoned for the moment, but with the understanding that the deed would be perpetrated the following night. MARTIN had made a wooden yoke to put on the victim's neck, and brought to HAMELIN's house. The four conspirators were bound by a most solemn understanding to divulge nothing on pain of death.

On the following night, 27th January, HAMELIN, GRATTON and THIBAULT left HAMELIN's house in a sleigh at 11½ o'clock, and drove to the house of Mme. FOUCAULT, where she was peaceably in bed with her husband, there being in the house at the time but her two little children, aged 11 and 12. THIBAULT remained in charge of the sleigh, whilst HAMELIN and GRATTON forced their way into the house, which was only fastened inside by a nail over the latch. FOUCAULT, who is feeble and aged over 60 years, jumped out of bed and was held near a window, whilst GRATTON forcibly carried his wife, barefoot and in her chemise, to the sleigh, (*à travers*,) dragging her along in the snow. There he was joined by HAMELIN, and the party drove off some twenty-five acres distance to the stable of BENJAMIN LAGASSE, a respectable farmer, where they shut her up. On the road GRATTON got astride of her, and, aided by HAMELIN, tied her hands with a rope tightly behind her back; they shaved and pulled out a portion of her hair, and when she cried out struck her most brutally in the face, and threatened to kill her. She still bears marks of this violence; and in trying to silence her, they tore her mouth on both sides, and so wounded her in the face that she was all covered with blood. On reaching the stable, she was again dragged in the snow the distance of six perches, and made to go on her knees in the stable, and beg pardon, and promise that she would not again go out at night.

While GRATTON was engaged in these acts of brutality, she bit his right thumb, the marks of which are still plain upon it. Blood was seen near the stable, and a portion of her hair found the following morning in the snow. She was left in that state without anything on her head or feet, and in her night-shirt, in LAGASSE's stable, in the stall nearest the door, the floor of which was covered with snow and ice—indeed the snow had accumulated around the unfortunate woman, and in that state she remained until 6 o'clock the next morning, when discovered by Mr. LAGASSE on going to feed his cattle. Mme. LAGASSE had to give her her own clothes to conceal her person, and she was carried to the house of LAGASSE, where every possible care was bestowed upon her. Mme. FOUCAULT was, as may be supposed, so exhausted as to be hardly able to speak, and cried out on seeing Mme. LAGASSE: 'Oh, for God's sake, come to my assistance; it is HAMELIN and his man who have done this; I am dying.'

She was so disfigured with blood that, although well acquainted with her, she could not be recognized until she named herself.

HAMELIN, GRATTON, MARTIN and THIBAULT were immediately arrested, and the three former have been committed to gaol by Messrs. DE MONTIGNY and LAVIOLETTE.

Mme. FOUCAULT and her husband had distinctly recognized HAMELIN and GRATTON. THIBAULT acknowledged the whole, turned Queen's evidence, and was admitted to bail to give evidence at the trial on the 24th March. MARTIN is the same individual who was tried for the murder of his wife some years ago and acquitted."

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RUPTURE CURED—BY MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

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[illegible] Sewing Machines. The immense increase in the demand for these Sewing Machines—it has trebled within four months—[illegible] the reviving prosperity of the country. The [illegible] of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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New Hat Company,
No. 12 NASSAU-ST.,
[illegible] Building.
EVERY VARIETY OF
HATS,
CAPS AND
UMBRELLAS,
Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than at any other place in the City.
Hats at Wholesale very low for Cash.
M. B. SMITH.

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**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, Embroidered and Cross-Plait Bosom Shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLECK & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

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**Grover & Baker's Celebrated**
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

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**Second Hand Safes.**

We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.

STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis, No. 51 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

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**A Great Want Supplied.**
DINSMORE'S
GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY.

We will purchase tickets for California, Pike's Peak, or on any of the great Railroad Routes. Parties in the country, by sending a red stamp, will be furnished with terms. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.

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H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will give their personal attention to sales of furniture, as usual, at the residence of those about breaking up housekeeping, or removing; also will hold weekly sales of furniture, &c., at their spacious salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.

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**Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

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**Lillie's Chilled Iron**
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

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**Ladd, Webster & Co.'s**
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.

For Families, Tailors, Mantua-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before purchasing.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 460 Broadway.

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**To Consumptives.**

Statistics show that from twelve to fifteen persons die of Consumption weekly in this City, but not one-half that number of cases would be reported if invalids would use WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Sold at No 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; at No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; and in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

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**Singer's Sewing Machines.**

The new Family Sewing Machines, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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**Murderous Hair Dyes.**—As the Faculty are warning the public against poisonous hair dyes, it is proper to state that James R. Chilton, M. D., the first analytical chemist in America, recommends CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE as free from all deleterious substances. His statement to that effect may be seen at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

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**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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**Looking-Glasses,**
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL, OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

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**The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

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**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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**F. Y. S.**—Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, sewed by hand, and warranted to fit. Also, a fine selection of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium and Bazaar, No. 409 Broadway.

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**Young Men of Talent Struggle for Success** and fail because they have chosen a wrong pursuit. A correct phrenological examination, pointing out the talents, defects and proper vocation, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, should be secured by all.

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**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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**Prince's Protean Fountain Pen.**
WARRANTED PERFECT.
All who use pens please call and see it. Other styles for sale. Depôt No. 267 Broadway opposite the Park.

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**Sole Importers of**
"LONDON JOCKEY CLUB HOUSE GIN,"
A. E. & C. E. TILTON,
Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar-st.

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**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail** by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

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**Sewing Machines.**—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

TORREY—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Central Church, Broome-st., by the Rev. D. Wood, GEORGE W. TORREY to Miss ANNA M., eldest daughter of *Moses B. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.*

FORD—DUNMORE.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, Mr. AUGUSTINE FORD, of this City, to Miss LAURA A. DUNMORE, of New-Bedford.

## DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 25, the Rev. THOMAS BAKER, aged 59 years; for 20 years a local preacher of the M. E. Church, and for nearly 20 years connected with the Methodist Book Concern in this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Greene st. M. E. Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CARGILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, of consumption, WILLIAM CARGILL, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of American Chapter, No. 6, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Hubert-st., New-York, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HALSTEAD.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 25, WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of Pearson S. and Christina Halstead, aged 1 year, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 63 2d av.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 25, Miss MARY C. JOHNSON, eldest daughter of the late William Johnson, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Sunday next, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, after a short illness, the Rev. MERRITT HAVILAND SMITH, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons Richard J. and M. H. Smith, Jr., are invited to attend his funeral services, at No. 60 West 43d-st., on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, HAMPTON D., eldest son of Hampton D. and Mary E. Gage, aged 14 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also First Troop of National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Church, 86th st., between 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville, on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

TIMOLAT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 24, Mrs. ELIZA TIMOLAT, aged 62 years, wife of the late Louis J. Timolat.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Geo. W. Lord, also the officers and members of the Fifth Company National Guards, are invited to attend her funeral from No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCOFIELD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 24, ELOISE, only child of Sherman and Cornelia Scofield, aged 3 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Their relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 35 Grove-st., this (Saturday) morning, Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Long Branch, N. J., for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 24, DAVID H. HAMILTON, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday next, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to East Chester on Sunday for interment.

PURSER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 24, Mrs. LUCY PURSER, wife of John Edward Purser, late of the city of Dublin, aged 53 years.

COBB.—At Mattituck, L. I., EBENEZER D. COBB, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his sons William, Elisha M., Joseph L., John G., James L., David H. and George W., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Joseph B. Cobb, No. 219 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BARTON.—In Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 22, JOHN BARTON, aged 72 years.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday afternoon, Feb. 25, ISAAC U. TOWNSEND, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son-in-law, W. W. Williams, are invited to attend his funeral services, from his late residence, No. 1 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The friends of his family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas [illegible], No. 8 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock.

CHURCHWELL.—At Newcastle, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, of consumption, CORNELIUS W. CHURCHWELL, aged 35 years.

ROGERS.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, ANNA PRATT, wife of the Rev. Robt. G. Rogers.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

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[illegible]

[illegible] LIFE AND DEATH.
[illegible] OF NIGHTINGALES.
[illegible] SHARPLY AGAIN.
WANTED—ST. PATRICK.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY.
ILLUSTRATIONS—George's Friends—Ben Jonson [illegible]—Three Head-Pieces.
CHAPTER LXI. In which the Prince marches up the Hill and down again.
CHAPTER LXII. Arma Virumque.
CHAPTER LXIII. Melpomene.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
SUBSTANCE AND SHADOWS.
ILLUSTRATIONS—A Puppy—Pretty Puss—An Ass—A Mushroom—A Crocodile—An old Goose—John Bull—The Widow's Grief—Blue Beard—A Gin Bottle—An old Fashion—A Double Fate.
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The Proprietor can furnish proof to sustain the assertions above. Room will not admit the voluntary certificates from individuals who have used it with success.
The ROSEMARY has stood the test of use for eight years—if you are not satisfied, try it. The signature of the proprietor is on all genuine. J. RUSSELL SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

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HONEY BALM FOR COUGHS.
Honey Balm for Colds.
Honey Balm for Asthma and Bronchitis.
Honey Balm for Whooping-cough and Croup.
Honey Balm for all diseases of the throat and lungs.
Honey Balm is strictly what its name implies—a composition of Honey and Balm. Price 25 cents per bottle.
B. M. KERNEY & CO., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists and medicine-dealers.

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A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—NO. 32 WEST 22D-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, March 1st, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—On 22d-st., the first class brown stone house and lot, No. 32 West 22d-st. Lot, 25x98.9; house, 25 feet; three rooms deep throughout; finished in good and all modern improvements. For maps, terms, &c., apply at No. 7 Broad-st., or No. 59 Maiden-lane, or to
CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq.,
By order of the Executors of Wm. B. Windle, deceased.

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WASTE.—CLEAN COP WASTE, IN ANY QUANTITY, suitable for steam engines and locomotives.
ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. [illegible] West-st.,
Second block above Erie Railroad Depot.

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ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE.—For sale in hogs of 3, 6 and 18 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 35 Wall-st., [illegible] on draught.
E. B. KERNEY [illegible]

## FOR SALE.

**FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES** pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen Co.; may be divided for 2 or more country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for City property improved. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 288 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 22 Nesbitt-st., Newark, N. J.

**RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE**—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ½ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the Times.

**FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone** houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

**FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.** —145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide water with a good dock; bath house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and Railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

**FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HOUSES, VIZ: TWO** of those elegant, new, small three-story brick houses on St. Felix-st., just south of Fulton-av.; price, $4,000; also, three of those beautiful block of frame cottages on Canton-st., just north of Fulton-av.; price $3,500; also, the fine three story Phila. brick houses, Nos. 180 Canton-st., and 11 Lafayette-av.; prices, $6,000 and $6,500. These houses are within a few steps of the Fulton av. cars, contain gas and Nassau water, and are in an exceedingly popular and healthy location; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 10 Nassau st. New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, near the premises.

**ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 18 EAST** 22d-st., 20 feet wide, together with a lot running through to 21st-st., being 20x197 6-12, near to Broadway. This house was built by the owner and present occupant for his especial use, and with great care. It is 20x52, with 12-inch brick wall between hall and parlors, from top to bottom, and an extended dining-room all the way up of 16x20.

One-half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission, and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL** tract of land, containing fifty acres, on the slope of the Orange mountain in New-Jersey, about thirteen miles from New-York City, situated in the village of Orange, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil, commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY** brick house, convenient, 20x36, No. 2 South 4th st., E. D.; terms easy.
ALSO—Beautiful cottage No. 202 Adelphi-st.; 9 rooms, verandah.
ALSO—Superior three-story brick house, 25x50, No. 231 Henry-st.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fine house and furniture, 20 acres, in exchange for City property. Very desirable.
WANTED—Part of house, up town; 5 rooms; rent $300.
Money loaned, on good security, at 7 per cent.
WM. HAMMILL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 24.

**FOR SALE—A VERY PRODUCTIVE AND** pleasantly-situated farm of two hundred acres, with good building, well watered and much fruit, lying in the County of Columbia, and within half a mile of a large village, containing banks, schools and churches of four different denominations. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and particularly adapted to the raising of grapes. Will be exchanged for productive real estate in this City. Apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. [illegible] Broadway.

**150 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR** sale, known as part of the Sip Farm, situated near the Passaic Bridge Erie Railroad Station, ten miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 25 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable; also contains springs of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a hotel, farm, Summer resort, for gardening or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.; or on Tuesdays at No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 17.

**FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story** brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 160 Elizabeth-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE SOLD OR** to let for six months from 1st May or 1st June; an elegant 20 feet wide brown-stone house uniquely and artistically furnished; situation near 5th-av. and Madison-square, one of the most delightful in the City. Would prefer the buyer taking the furniture at a valuation. If not sold will be let below value to a careful tenant with small family. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-Office.

**FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FOUR STORY** house No. 120 East 12th-st., 22 feet 4 inches front by 37 feet deep; lot 103 feet 10 inches. The house is in perfect order; parlors and halls beautifully frescoed, and the whole well painted, and has all the modern improvements, and has always been owned and occupied by a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

**CHATHAM-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—The corner lot, No. 167 Chatham-st., and the adjoining, No. 1 James-st. Also, lot No. 3 James-st., next to the corner of, and facing New-Bowery; the whole presenting about 80 feet front. This property will be sold together or separately. Terms reasonable. Address for a few days to C. S. CARTER, Office New-York Mutual Insurance.

**FOR SALE—A MODERATE-SIZED THREE-STORY** house and lot, pleasantly located; the house has been thoroughly painted and papered, and is in perfect order; all the modern arrangements for comfort and convenience are contained in it. Can be seen from 10 to 2. Price $11,000. Apply on the premises No. 136 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**$6.500 FOR A NICE THREE-STORY** and high basement brick house in 44th-st., near the 6th-av., within half a block of cars and stages; has ten rooms, with chandeliers, gas, marble mantels, grates, range, hot and cold water, bath, water closets, &c.; the neighborhood improving in value fast. Apply to C. W. GREEN, No. 20 Ann-st., 2d floor.

**FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF ONE** hundred acres, near the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., with good dwelling-house and outbuildings, abundance of fruit, and an excellent spring of water; within ten minutes' walk of Railroad Dépôt at New Brunswick. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION** (Murray Hill,) a three-story high basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty feet north of 36th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of R. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 67 38th-st., near by.

**FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC** brick house, No. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500. Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50, No. 243 West 24th-st., just finished; price $9,500. Apply to
H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

**FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER** of 32d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining, each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property will be sold low. Inquire at No. 120 East 20th-st.

**FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1 GRAMERCY** Park, corner of 21st-st.; very superior, and ready for immediate delivery. Also, an English-basement house, with lot, on 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

**FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A FAMILY** going to Europe will sell a four-story house, 25x60, in a first-class street, and near to the 5th-av., well and newly furnished. Price $26,000, of which $22,000 can remain on mortgage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY** house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 25x56, lot 25x100. This property is first-class in every respect, being close to Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City. The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

**FOR SALE—FAR UP TOWN, NEAR THE** 2d-av., a small new brick house conveniently arranged with vestibule door, marble mantels, Croton water, gas, &c., arranged to be economically heated; can be bought for a price of which the interest and taxes will not exceed $300. Apply at No. 397 4th-st.

**TO PLUMBERS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE**—House and lot No. 45 South 7th-st., Williamsburg; near all the ferries; city cars pass the door; most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 or 20 years. If not sold will be leased. Inquire of JOHN G. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, New-York.

**ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE** or exchange, 124 acres, plenty of fruit, springs and brook; three miles from Grass Point and Haverstraw. Market for all kinds of produce on the spot. Good house, &c. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY** house No. 46 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., with all of the modern improvements complete. Inquire of J. K. HORA, No. 130 Fulton-st.; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

**BUILDING LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN,** [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible] Also money to loan on mortgage. [illegible] Broadway, 2d story.

**FOR SALE—ON SECOND-AVENUE, NO.** [illegible] door south of 14th-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, high stoop. Inquire of [illegible] on the premises.

**CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE.**—Three lots on the north side of 18th-st., 250 feet west of 8th-av. Croton water and gas through the street. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 120 Orchard-st.

**FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO.** [illegible]

## FOR SALE.

**HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.**

A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house 30 by about 60 feet, very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 30 by 100; garden well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in perfect order throughout. For terms, which will be made easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Williams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-office, New-York; Barnard Rice, Clinton Market, New-York; Hyatt Lyons, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.; Chadeayne & Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Sutton, Bedford; David Chadeayne, on the premises.

**FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES IN** Brooklyn.—Two houses, with ten lots of ground, 112½ feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth, viz.: One double gothic cottage, 38x42, on Oxford-st., and one small gothic cottage, 26x30, in the rear, upon Portland-av.; in perfect order, all the modern improvements, and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay, grounds tastefully laid out and terraced on both streets; some 60 choice and full-bearing fruit trees, and about 40 large ornamental trees of various kinds; an abundance of grapes, currants, shrubbery, &c., all inclosed with fancy wire and wood fence; situated within 1½ miles of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad cars. This property is considered among the most healthy and genteely located in Brooklyn. It will be divided into three parts or sold together. A small house and one lot would be taken in part payment. For full particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 124 Oxford-st., after 4 o'clock P. M., or of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

**FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY** large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 38x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

**FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF** Edward Kellogg, four brown-stone houses (just completed) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by 50, and grounds, south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court; also the brown-stone house, No. 65 1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling, east side Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All the above property are first-class, they are supplied with water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements; those in 2d-place are frescoed throughout the parlor stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st.

**FOR SALE—VALUABLE SCHOOL PROPERTY.**—A very desirable school property, with a farm of 60 acres of excellent land, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Location beautiful and very healthy. Buildings superior and well furnished, and school well established. It will be sold for $1,500 less than its cost, and, if other arrangements are satisfactorily made, the use of considerable school furniture will be allowed for one year, without charge. The health of the present proprietor makes an immediate change necessary. For further particulars, conditions, &c., inquire of A. CORNWALL, Esq., No. 126 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND** lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown-stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

**FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN** Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 12 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES ON SECOND-av.**, between 34th and 35th sts., west side, Nos. 563, 565, and 569; price $7,000; also, Nos. 495 and 485; price, $6,000. All of the above are new, four stories high, with under cellar; terms easy. Also, No. 138 East 23d-st., 3-story and brown-stone basement, all modern improvements; price, $7,000; also, one in 31st-st., 3-story, high stoop, first-class; price, $7,000. Also, a farm in Orange County, 185 acres in a high state of cultivation. Inquire of WM. PETTRETCH, 150 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER** offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means, several three-story brick dwellings in VanBrunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,600 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE** for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $350 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to E. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE—A FARM OF 37 ACRES, IN RYE,** Westchester County, situated on North-street, about 1½ miles from Rye dépôt, and three miles from White Plains. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are new; the stock, implements, and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Improved City or Brooklyn property exchanged. Address Box No. 1,067, New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE FOUR-STORY** house, situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the City, between 5th and 6th avs.; it contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Is 32 feet 3 inches front by 48 feet deep. For terms and cards to view the premises, apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st.

**FOR SALE—NO. 301 2D-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORner** 18th-st. Four story brick private residence, with large front on the avenue. Could be conveniently altered for business purposes. Lot 29 by 75 feet; House 28 by 42 feet. Range, bath, gas, laundry tubs, &c., &c., built expressly for the owner's occupation. Price, $14,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

**WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.**—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. 210 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead and water right attached thereto, (now occupied by a Stone-dressing Company,) will be leased for a term of years from the 1st of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE,** the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No. 34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN PROPERTY.**—Three good, plain brick houses, with deep lots, very convenient and in good order, containing seven rooms, besides basement, in South Brooklyn, near Flatbush-av. Title perfect and terms easy. Price $1,750. Will rent for $200 and $250 per annum. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST.,** in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 82 Market-slip.

**FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-st.** near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

**$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE** with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $600 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 8th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

**FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A TWO-story** attic, basement and sub cellar house, in the vicinity of "Beecher's Church," with a beautiful view of the water; price $7,500. For further particulars, apply on the premises, No. 17 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO.** 375 State-st., between Nevins and Powers sts., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Railroad; lot 21x100; house 21x35, with extension of 10 feet on parlor and basement floors; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

**FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST** 12th-st., No. 107, four-story basement, brown-stone front, first-class, modern improvements, and a very desirable residence. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

**FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY**—117 acres, near Plainfield, N. J., well situated and watered, in a high state of cultivation, with stock and crops if desired. Apply to A. SHERMAN, No. 107 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE** house, and lot, No. 56 East 21st-st., north side, between Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

**FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE LOW,** consisting of mill, 30 by 45, two stories; two dwelling houses, about two acres of land, all in good order. Situated one mile from Tuckahoe Dépôt, Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 96 Murray-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 236** Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs. Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 11 Burling-slip, New-York.

**FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES,** abundance of fruit and berries, 1½ miles from dépôt, 30 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

## FOR SALE.

**HOUSES FOR SALE BY R. G. PIERCE,** No. 15 William-st.
No. 36 West 17th st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. 24 East 18th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. — West 28th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front.
No. — West 36th-st., 4-story brown-stone, very desirable, 19 feet front.
No. 2 East 37th-st., 5-story English basement, brown-stone, 30 feet front.
No. — West 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone, 21 feet front.
No. 37 West 32d-st., 4-story, brown-stone, elegant, 23 feet front.
No. 149 East 14th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 23 feet front.
No. 74 West 36th-st., 3 story, brick, cheap, 25 feet front.
Nos. 43 and 45 West 24th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 21 feet front.
No. 205 West 34th-st., 5-story brown-stone, 18 feet front.
No. — Madison-av., corner 3-story, brick, 24 feet 6 inches front, with stable.
No. — adjoining, 3-story, brick, 33 feet front, strictly first class.
No. 13 East 30th-st., 3-story brown-stone, cheap, 22 feet front.
No. 13 Lexington-av., 3-story, mastic, 28 feet front.
No. — Madison-av., cor., 4-story, English basement, elegant, 25 feet front, with stable.
No. 303 5th-av., 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front, with extension.
No. — 5th av., Murray Hill, 4-story brown-stone, 25 feet front, with extension for form.
No. — 34th-st., 3-story, brown-stone, 24 feet 6 inches front, lot in rear.
No. — 5th-av., cor., 4-story, brown-stone, 25 feet front.
Nos. 381 and 383 5th-av., 4-story, English basement, 18 feet 6 inches front.
Nos. 40, 42 and 44 West 16th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, 20 feet front.
No. 134 12th-st., 4-story, English basement, brown-stone, 28 feet front.
Nos. — 6 houses 12th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, new, 21 feet front.
Varying in prices from $10,000 to $60,000.

**SELECT LOTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE, MURRAY HILL AND BROADWAY, FOR SALE.**
4 lots on 5th-av., corner 40th-st., with 3 in rear.
3 lots on 5th-av., corner 41st-st., with 1 in rear.
4 lots on 5th-av., corner 37th-st., with good depth.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner 33d-st., 25x150.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner 32d-st., 25x100.
4 lots on West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with loan.
9 lots on East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison-av.
9 lots on East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison-av.
9 lots on East 40th-st., between 5th and Madison-av., with loan.
4 lots on West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
18 lots on Madison-av., between 23d and 40th sts.
26 lots on Broadway, between 23d and 42d sts.
Also, many plots on and near Central Park.
By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GREENWOOD** Lake Hotel and farm of 407 acres, or a portion of 150 or 217 acres, with improvements, situate in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 50 miles from the City by the Erie Railroad, on a beautiful lake 10 miles long, affording a rare combination of mountain and lake scenery; salubrity, good fishing, abundance of fruit, &c.; the mansion is handsome, commodious, and furnished as a Summer resort. The farm is productive, and easy to cultivate; is provided with all necessary outbuildings, and is well adapted to grass, grain or stock. The whole, combined or separately, presents an eligible opportunity to an enterprising farmer or popular landlord. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply for one week to R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

**FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES'** sixty in timber, situated in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling; no waste land; soil unsurpassed; fine orchard of best kinds of fruit; fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg, on the Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughanic Falls. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Owner may be seen for 3 days, at the office of Gibbs, Watson & Gibbs, No. 106 Broadway. A powerful and desirable water-power adjacent to the property will be sold with it if desired.

**FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—MUST** leave the City, and want to sell, a 4-story brown-stone house, 17x53 by 100 feet, in 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., with all modern improvements; perfect order throughout; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage for a term of years if required. Address ANDREW, Box No. 177 Post-office.

**FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS WITH BUILDINGS** Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st., together 50x70 feet, or about 100 feet west of the Bowery; well adapted for buildings for manufacturing or tenement purposes; will be sold low, and on easy terms for cash. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

**FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART** of Brooklyn, a large double house, eight full lots, brick stable, cow-house, &c., one block north of Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, in Putnam-av., between Classon-av. and Hunter-st., or No. 20 Dey-st., New-York.
CHAS. PARKER.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing** building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting, No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

**FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP,** attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25⅝ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25¾x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of B. C. DUTCHER.

**MURRAY HILL.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone** house, 25x55 feet, lot 100; all the modern conveniences; built by days' work; occupied by the owner; for sale at a bargain, with or without all the furniture, between Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, merchant tailor, No. 27 John-st.

**FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FIFTY-eighth** st., between the 1st and 2d avs., the 3-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with under cellar, replete with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire next door, or of PETER T. O'BRIEN, No. 150½ East 23d-st.

**TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR** to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c., with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE** front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

**CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EMpire-slip** and South Branch, 2,600 feet water front, occupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

**A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH** basement house, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Also, four lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME HIGH STOOP** brown stone house No. 139 East 18th-st., is modern first-class and perfect in all respects, elegantly painted and decorated. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. VOORHIES, No. 106 East 21st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, 14 Pine-st.

**$6.500 WILL BUY A MODERN-BUILT,** 3-story, high-stoop house on 2d-av., in good neighborhood. Terms to suit;—making it one of the cheapest houses in the City. Apply to JNO. J. MULLEN, No. 473 3d-av., corner 34th st.

**WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN** various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale, very low, or would be exchanged for available City property or merchandise. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office which will receive prompt attention.

**FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON FIFTY-FIRST-st.**, between 8th and 9th avs., with two twenty feet lots; small stable on rear; cheap and terms easy. J. McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av., or from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 21 Pearl st.

**FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE,** with store and finished basement, at No. 663 3d-av. For particulars apply at No. 611 3d-av.

**STORE NO. 14 PLATT-ST. FOR SALE.**—Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 10 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO RENT—A GENTEEL TWO-STORY** or cottage house in or near New-York, in a healthy location, and within one hour's drive of Wall-st. Rent about $200 or $300. Advertiser would take suitable furniture at a valuation. Any one having such to let will secure a first-class tenant, by addressing A.P., Station D, Post-Office.

**HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL MODERN BUILT** house in Brooklyn, near Fulton and Wall st. Ferries, is wanted by a prompt and responsible party for a nice New-England party. Will lease for a term of years. Address, giving all particulars, H. F. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OR A FEW** choice lots, for which part cash will be paid, and part in good reliable 10 per cent. stock. Inquire of R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

**WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, THREE OR FOUR** rooms with a quiet, agreeable family, by a widow and son. Rent must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, Mrs. M. BELL, Box No. 195 *Times* office.

## FARMS WANTED.

**FARM WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.**—A farm of from 50 to 100 acres, in good condition and must be located in a healthy part of the country, and not more than three miles from a steamboat landing or a Railroad dépôt. The property proposed to exchange is a nearly new three-story and basement house, 16.8x50, brown-stone basement, projecting sills and lintels, and Philadelphia brick front of the newest style, and finished in the very best manner inside, and situated in a very respectable neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, A. CORREY, No. 137 East 35th-st.

**100.000 ACRES OF ILLINOIS LAND WANTED**—$125,000 on 100,000 acres of choice selected land in Illinois at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest payable in New-York half-yearly. The Bond and Mortgage will be made by the officers of the County Court in which the land is located, and the money will be received and appropriated by the said Court. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**MARBLE MANTELS.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.**—The undersigned having on hand a large assortment of an elegant style of Marble Mantels, Vein and Statuary, &c., wishes to request his friends and the public before they purchase elsewhere to call and see his stock, as he offers it for sale greatly below market prices. Country orders carefully packed without extra charge.
MARTIN OLSEN, Nos. 64 and 66 Flatbush-av.,
Corner of Navy-st., Brooklyn.

**SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES,** in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH F. PERSSON, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

**TO DOCK BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL** be received at the office of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank, where specifications can be seen, for Building Bulkheads, Piers, &c., for the Long Island Ferry Company, on and after the 26th inst.
V. MESEROLE.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURG.**—One of the most pleasant and desirable places in Newburg, beautifully situated on a commanding eminence in the western part of the town, and contains within its boundaries an entire square of some two acres. The situation is particularly convenient to the schools and churches, and the view is conceded to be the most extensive and magnificent of the whole town. Newburg is justly celebrated for the beauty and splendor of its private residences. The house is large and commodious, and contains eight large and delightful rooms, large attic, fine dry basement, with every convenience, comprising dining room, kitchen, store-room, wine cellar, laundry, &c. The interior arrangements of the house are unexceptionable, spacious halls, stairway wide and well arranged, rooms large, airy and highly finished; portico in rear and front, from which the Hudson, with its diversified and picturesque scenery can be seen for miles. The grounds are truly beautiful, in a state of high improvement, with a large and beautiful fountain, handsome trees, ornamental shrubbery, graveled walks, and skirted on the four sides by rows of rich evergreens.

There is the finest and most delicious variety of fruit, comprising apricots, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, all of the rarest kinds. There is also a well of excellent water. For beauty of prospect, healthfulness, comfort, and other advantages, the property is unrivaled, and presents an opportunity rarely met with, and is sold only to settle an estate. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

**THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTOR, &c.,** of JOHN FISHER, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling-house lately occupied by said deceased in White Plains, Westchester Co., on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, the farm of the said deceased in the said town of White Plains.

This farm is on the main street leading through the village of White Plains, about one mile from the Railroad Dépôt; contains about 38 acres of land in excellent order, well stocked with fruits of the various kinds. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, the barns and out-buildings are new and convenient. The farm is desirable either as a farm or as a country residence, and is capable of being divided in four parcels, giving a frontage on the main street of upwards of 400 feet to each parcel.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on the premises for a term of years, at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further particulars apply to Dr. JARED LINSLY, No. 22 Lafayette-place; WM. E. ROSS, Esq., No. 31 Wall-st.; S. E. LYON, Esq., No. 41 Wall-st., New-York; or to the subscriber at White Plains.
J. W. MILLS, White Plains.

**TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE** Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired, possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

**CITY AND COUNTRY.—ON MOUNTAIN SIDE,** North Orange, N. J. For sale, a villa now erecting, with stable, and 7 acres of land, known as Lakewood. On the premises is a beautiful lake of spring water, with boat, bath and ice house. The grounds are supplied with fountains, and house with water, by water-power. Has a private road leading to pleasure park with over five miles of walks and drives. New-York can be seen plainly from the grounds. Is only 3 minutes from stage line, and within walking distance of principal Dépôt, Churches, &c., &c. Considered in beauty and convenience, not to be equalled within 20 miles of New-York. Price $37,500. Address LAKEWOOD, Box No. 1,296 New-York Post-Office.

**A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE**—With 16 acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York and a half mile from the Dépôt of the N. Y. & N. Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large modern built mansion with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other out-buildings all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. For further particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or of A. L. DE CAMP, No. 212 Front-st., where a lithographic view of the premises may be seen.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser** offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not excelled by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either dépôt, and the view of the river unsurpassed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,) and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 56 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE—A SELECT COUNTRY RESIDENCE** of about two acres of ground, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, one hour's ride from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, and a few minutes' walk from the Dépôt and steamboat landing, with a good house on it, and the necessary outbuildings, such as greenhouse, bath-house, stables, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees, bushes, &c., and the place is kept in the best order. From $6,000 to $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT** Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas. Good barn, carriage house, &c. To one wishing to locate in the country, it offers inducements rarely met with—combining health, convenience of schools, Post-office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE** of Tremont, on line of Harlem Railroad, 11 miles from City Hall, a house and about one-half acre of land; house two-story and basement, built in the best manner. The lot is tastefully laid out for a flower and vegetable garden. The situation is high and healthy, and near both stage and railroad dépôt. There is a variety of fruit and shrubbery on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, No. 431 3d-av., New-York City, or A. S. BUCKHOUT, on the premises.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED VILla** on the Harlem River, a short distance from the New-Haven Dépôt; the situation is very beautiful, and the house handsome, with lawn running to the river, ornamented with large trees; the garden well stocked with vines and fruit; boating and salt water bathing convenient; has carriage-house and stable, and is as accessible as an up town residence; rent $1,200. Apply to CHAS. JENKINS, at the East River Bank.

**TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—A house suitable for a Summer residence, and about 2 acres of land, with a stream of pure spring water running through it, plenty of fruit and shade trees, good neighborhood and good view of the river, only five minutes' walk from the station and steamboat landings. Would exchange for a small farm or a house and lot worth from $2,000 to $3,000. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 10 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

**FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELtona,** Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, easy of access by railroad or steamboat at all hours of the day; over half an acre of land; fruit trees, grape vines, running roses, shrubbery, &c., of choice selections; new house, with 13 rooms, elegantly papered in fresco throughout, and all the modern improvements; part can remain on bond and mortgage if wanted. Inquire of A. WOOD, No. 20 Corlear-st.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A FINE FARM** and country seat, containing 160 acres, for sale, or would be exchanged for New-York City property; it is 22 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and overlooks the Sound and adjacent country. The land is well wooded, watered and fruited; neighborhood first-class; buildings new and modern. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the States, No. 29 William-st., (basement.)

**TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE** at Hastings, in a pleasant and healthy location, about one hour's ride from the City, and 1½ miles from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, coach-house, stable, &c., and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small cottages in the vicinity of the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

**TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—WITHIN** two minutes walk of the Dépôt, a very commodious residence, with or without furniture, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing all the modern improvements, together with about 10 acres of land well stocked with fruit. For further particulars apply to GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., or upon the premises.

**FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, ONE HUNDRED AND** Twenty-fifth-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the valuable private residence belonging to estate of John J. Goll; three lots, with large brick dwelling; gas, bath, range, furnace, all complete; a good carriage-house. Possession soon, if desired. Price $9,500—$6,000 on mortgage, if required. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, executor, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY** seat at Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, of 65 acres, about two minutes' walk from the Dépôt. On the premises is a new Gothic house, containing 10 or 11 rooms; also, barns, stable, carriage and ice house, hennery, &c. Inquire of L. DE KLYN, on the place, or of W. DEKLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., New-York.

**FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST** Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

**FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A** beautiful, neat, newly-built, and eligibly-located cottage house, with a barn, and about one acre of good land, for sale at a bargain, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.**—The house is large, being 50 feet front, by 40 deep, and situated directly upon New-York Bay. There is an abundance of fruit, an ice-house, (filled,) fine bathing, &c. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No. 63 Wall-st., third story.

**FOR SALE—A MODERN, FIRST-CLASS RESIdence,** carriage-house, &c.; lot very large, with fine lawn and trees. This property is conceded to be the most desirable in the city of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. For further particulars, apply to WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TWO FINE FURnished** country seats on the Hudson River, one at Scarborough, 10 acres; the other at Sing Sing, 4 acres; both highly improved; five and ten minutes' walk of dépôts. Inquire of owners, GEORGE McCORD, Scarborough; WILLET McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

**TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence** with a fine garden, stable, &c., in Audubon Park, 155th-st., Hudson River. Very few country places compare with this in beauty of location and convenience to the City. Apply to HENRY W. JOHNSON, No. 90 Wall-st.

**AT LOWER RAVENSWOOD.—A COUNTRY** seat to let on the river, with out-buildings and 12 acres of land; this place may be reached by the Astoria steamboat route; it is 200 feet south of the first landing, now occupied by Mr. Smith, and opposite 60th-st., New-York. Inquire of HIRAM MERITT, No. 49 3d-av.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE** residence, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, commanding a fine view of the river, railroad, and opposite scenery, is 1½ miles below West Point, near Cozzens' Hotel. The house, occupied by the subscriber, is nearly new, most admirably arranged for a country residence, provided with almost every convenience that can possibly be imagined, in perfect order, and substantially built, with more regard to comfort than ornament; contains 17 rooms, most of them large, and all well lighted and pleasant, besides numerous closets, pantries and store-rooms; there are also a cistern and well at the door, provided with substantial pumps, and a never-failing spring; a carriage-house and barn, with stabling for several horses, and rooms above; large ice-house, Summer wash-house, brick smoke-house, and hen-house, with yard. The grounds consist of about 2½ acres, well stocked with an endless variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, grape vines, large strawberry and asparagus beds, raspberry, currant and gooseberry bushes in abundance; a large vegetable garden, under the highest state of cultivation; also, a large part tastefully arranged with ornamental shrubbery. The premises can be left partially furnished; also the use of more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, THOMAS WEBB. Would refer also to Wm. B. Cozzens, West Point, and Major Irvin McDowell, No. 58 9th-st., New-York.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM WANTED**—Not more than 40 miles distant from the City, near schools, churches, railroad, &c. The house must be recently built, substantial, medium size, having bath, &c.; tasteful in appearance, and pleasantly situated on elevated ground affording a good prospect. The out-buildings ample and to correspond. Land from 30 to 100 acres with due proportion of wood, arable and meadow; well fenced, fruited, under good cultivation, and watered by a living stream. Price not to exceed $15,000. Address, with full and minute particulars, BENJAMIN, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON THE** Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling-alley and fifteen acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-size house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequaled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 242 New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE ADVERtiser** offers for sale his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers, being within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; the view of the river unsurpassed; the house 41x40, with two-story extension; with hot air furnace, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; carriage-house, stables, with dwelling attached, summer-house, ice-house, &c.; the ground well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Apply to H. T. DEVOE, No. 330 West-st., New-York.

**WOODLAWN TO LET—FOR A PRIVATE RESIDENCE ONLY.**—The house and out-buildings have been put in thorough repair, every room papered, and the whole buildings painted in the best manner. The grounds, which extend from 106th to 107th-st., and from Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River, are not to be surpassed as a healthy location or for beauty of scenery. Those desiring a fine, spacious out-of-town residence, have in this place all that could be desired. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, office No. 8.

**FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE HOUSE** with carriage house, ice house, &c., an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and about two acres of land, on Warburton-av. and the Hudson River, one-quarter of a mile north of the Station; also, nine lots on Chesnut near Guion-st. Terms liberal. Apply to A. THOMAS & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

**FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS** two-story dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is desirably located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, adjoining the premises, or at No. 26 Nassau-street, New-York.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—IN EXchange** for a first-class house, well located up town, not far from 5th-av.; place must be desirable and of easy access from the City; a neat and not very large house, with a few acres of ground preferred. Apply to or address ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 74 Beaver-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR SUMMER**—On the Hudson River, 40 miles from the City, has 14 convenient rooms lighted with gas, good garden, variety of fruits and berries, beautifully shaded, five minutes' walk from dépôt. Diagram and particulars by inquiring at the *Times* Office, Advertising Desk.

**FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence,** a large and commodious house fronting the Green to Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A HOUSE,** with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, garden fruits, &c. For particulars apply to P. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. P. FLAGLER, No. 230 Water-st., New-York.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR** exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

**FOR SALE—AT FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,** an elegant house and grounds containing 10 acres, running from the King's Bridge road to the Hudson River. Also 10 or 20 acres, with unrivaled view, in same vicinity. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY** seat and farm in Orange County; 130 acres of the richest land, with elegant dwelling in Italian style, (14 rooms,) in a location of unsurpassed beauty.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR COTTAGES, AT** Astoria, L. I., with gardens. Terms easy. Also, building sites with building loans. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

**WANTED TO LEASE—A FURNISHED COTtage,** with one or two acres of ground, within fifty miles of the City; must be situated on the Sound or Hudson River. Address G. S., Box No. 1,320 Post-office, stating terms and location.

**WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN STAMford,** Connecticut, for the Summer. Address, stating location and rent, Box No. 741 Post-office, New-York.

## TO LET.

**TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-TERRACE, SITUATED** in West 26th-st., near 9th-av., to small, respectable families, four of those very neat and convenient two-story, attic-basement and under-cellar cottage houses, all in good order. Gas and water in. Rent $300. Also, in 9th-av., adjoining the above two of those new four-story store and dwelling-houses; the stores are beautiful and dwellings unexceptionable; will be let together or separate. Gas and water throughout. Also, in Hoboken, some of those first-rate business stores and dwellings situate in Washington-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken, or to JOSEPH CORBET, at 238 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

**TO LET—RENT $600—TO TWO GENTLEMEN** (friends) and their families, the first-class brown-stone-front house, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar, with water and gas throughout, in perfect order, containing 16 rooms, besides closets and two bath-rooms, situated No. 78 Woodhull st., South Brooklyn, in a pleasant and genteel neighborhood, within five minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry; very convenient for business in the lower part of the City. The house is so arranged that each family may have their own kitchen, parlors, bath-room, and sleeping rooms entirely separate if they see fit. For particulars, apply to W. WHILEY, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

**DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET—THE TWO** three-story brick houses Nos. 126 and 124 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in very superior order; have first-class gas fixtures and all the other modern conveniences in the best style, and can be examined from 11 to 1 P. M., by a note from the subscriber. Rent $1,250 each. Also, the 3-story brick house No. 116 West 11th-st. Has been put in very superior order by the present owner for his own occupation; has the best-class gas fixtures in parlors, hall and chambers, and all the other modern conveniences. Rent $1,000, to a desirable tenant. Apply for a note to examine the premises to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 102 Front-st., between 12 and 2 P. M.

**TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS**—The upper part of the five-story white marble building No. 555 Broadway; the second story is 200x25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hoistways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

**TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT,** brown-stone front house, No. 86 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av., for $1,000 to a private family and good tenant; it may be seen from 12 to 3 P. M. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers st., from 11 to 12 A. M. No. 3 St. Mark's-place after 5 P. M.

**SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE** house, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

**STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET**—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 112 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of H. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 29 VANDAM-ST.;** the back basement, second floor, and bedrooms in attic, with water and gas. Inquire of F. S. HATHAWAY, No. 209 Spring-st., to be seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock. Rent, $300.

**TO LET—THREE VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE** front English-basement houses, Nos. 204, 206 and 208 East 20th st., containing every convenience for small families. Possession given immediately. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

**TO LET—IN THE HOUSE NO. 83 SPRING-ST.,** two doors east of Broadway; some very desirable offices on the second and third floors; also, lofts in the rear for a light manufacturing business. Apply to J. E. BURKE, on the premises.

**TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND** lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

**HOUSES TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession,** or from 1st of May; 3 stories, high stoops and modern improvements, Nos. 207 and 209 East 19th-st. Apply on premises, or of C. J. FOLSOM, No. 25 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av.

**8 LOTS TO LET—ON TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET,** with shed and stables attached, suitable for lumber, coal, iron, stone, stave or spar-yard being only 200 feet from the North River. Apply to J. E. ANDREWS, No. 335 Grand-st.

**STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—STORE** No. 22 Broad-st., upper part, 30x80. Store No. 34 Broad-st., the whole store, 30x150. Office in No. 69 Wall-st., on second and third floors. Apply to JOHN T. JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

**TO LET—STORES NO. 186 DUANE AND NO. 363** Washington sts. Also, some fine dwellings, property in various parts of the Vth Ward, for sale. Apply at No. 2 Harrison-st., of D. A. & R. JACOT, Jr.

**TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER,** near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

## TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET.—TWO OFFICES TO LET ON** the fourth floor in the New-York Times Building. Apply at the Publication Office of this paper.

**TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE** Park Bank Building; also, the 4-story house No. 62 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 5 Beekman-st.

**TO LET—NO 116 PEARL-ST., STRONGLY BUILT.** Also, No. 126 Maiden-lane. Apply to J. LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

**TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 4** Varick-st., or furniture for sale. Possession March 1. Apply at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 23.

**TO LET—IN PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING, SEVeral** very desirable offices. Apply at the Bank, Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

**TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK** house, No. 540 Broome-st., near Varick-st. Inquire at No. 544, opposite.

**A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA,** near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

**REAL ESTATE OWNERS, WHO WISH** to get good and reliable tenants for their houses, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, who has a large and extensive business acquaintance in the City, and the best of facilities for letting property. Business attended to promptly, and at low rates. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. REFERENCES.—Robert M. Stratton, Novelty Iron Works; Thomas B. Stillman, Police Commissioner; John B. Dunham, Piano-forte Manufacturer.

## BOARDING.

**PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,**
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Bergère.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

**BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN** be accommodated, in a private house, elegantly furnished and beautifully situated, in South Brooklyn, with lodgings, supper and breakfast. The family consists of three persons, and is strictly private. The best of reference required; those having such will find a comfortable, quiet home, by addressing Box No. 3,868 New-York Post-Office. Terms moderate.

**BOARDING.—A VERY SMALL AND STRICTLY** private French family, highly educated, would like to take into their circle a gentleman and his wife, or two ladies. No other boarders. Advantage of French and music lessons, if required. Best of accommodations. Situation very good, near 5th-av. and Madison-square. Address Box No. 3,221 Post-Office.

**BOARDING FOR CHILDREN.—ANY PERson** wishing to put one or two children, one year or more of age, out to board, where they will have motherly care and every desirable comfort at a moderate charge, will call or address MRS. MYERS, No. 89 Columbia-st., near Delancey, New-York City.

**BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD** for a family, or for single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Best references will be given and required. Persons of religious habits preferred.

**BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHout** children, and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms and all the comforts of a quiet home, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

**BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN** find a pleasant home, with a small family, house newly furnished, at No. 165 West 24th-st. References given and required.

**BOARDING—TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS** can be accommodated at No. 53 West 16th-st. References exchanged.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes'** walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 40 Concord-st.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM** and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

**BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A** plain furnished room for a gentleman and lady, with partial board for lady in a genteel private family. State terms and location, A. E., Box No. 24 Brooklyn Post-office, for three days.

**COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen** and their wives, without children or nurses, can obtain board in a delightfully-situated residence, three quarters of an hour from New-York, either by Railroad or steamboat. Address CLINTON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

**CHEAP BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—A room for two gentlemen, fire and light, for $8 per week. Also, a parlor for a gentleman and wife on very low terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., four minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

**NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING** been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let in suites, suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also single rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate; location central.

**TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO A GENTLEMAN,** a pleasant single room in East 19th-st., near 2d-av. Terms moderate. Address A., Box 1,968 Post-Office.

**ROOMS TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD,** at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; also, a basement room suitable for a physician; terms reasonable.

## INSTRUCTION.

**AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1835.**—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. V. CENTER.
Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

**NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**—The Summer Term of this eligible boarding-school for boys opens on the first Wednesday in May. The location is one of the most pleasant in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For admission, circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn. Circulars also at WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

**WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.**—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 20th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

**ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING,** Algebra, Arithmetic, &c., No. 62 Bowery, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Instruction day and evening, Saturday included. Mr. PAINE has letters of recommendation from ten State Governors and Ex-Governors, and about twenty Members and Ex-Members of Congress, whose sons or daughters have been among his pupils.

**MAPLEWOOD, YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,** PITTSFIELD, N. Y.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next semi-annual session, April 7. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

**THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,** No. 346 Broadway, is a thoroughly competent medium for supplying schools, seminaries and colleges with accomplished teachers. Reference is made to the Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, N. Y.; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, &c. No charge made to officers of Public Schools. Parents can learn particulars of the best schools free of charge. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.,** for business men and clerks. DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 600 Broadway, teach practically, on plans of real business. This course will qualify gentlemen to keep books by double entry in the best New York houses. Reduced terms, only $10. Two seats vacant. Writing only $5.

**STAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.**—The Summer Term will commence April 28, and continue 14 weeks. Every advantage is afforded for a thorough and accomplished education. For Circulars apply to ROBT LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or to Miss C. AIKEN, Principal.

**ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 600 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.**—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.**—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 9th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

**FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 21 and** 23 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Terms moderate.

## TEACHERS.

**FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEman,** graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of France, who has taught for several years in New-York, wishes to engage with schools in the above capacity, or to give private lessons at the residence of the pupils. Speaks English and Spanish. Highest City references. Address L. M., Box No. 169, or Prof. D. H. CRUTTENDEN, *Times* Office.

**TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED IN** Europe, is anxious to obtain a situation as governess in a private family. Besides the usual English branches, she is competent to instruct in music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Italian and the rudiments of Latin. The South preferred. The highest references can be given. Address MIRA, Union-square Post-office, New-York City.

**WANTED—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND** College, who has testimonials of qualification from gentlemen of high character and position, and who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of the classics or English branches. Address E. H. P., No. 238 Greenwich-st., New-York.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

**AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING** cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

**FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A SAW-mill** for sawing logs; in good condition and easily removed. Also, to rent, a 25-horse water power, with building, within 2½ hours from New-York. Inquire at Hazard Powder Company's Office, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 55th and 56th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmett, Esq., Referee:

8TH-AV.—8 lots west side, between 55th and 56th sts.

9TH-AV.—6 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

9TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.

55TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.

56TH-ST.—8 lots south side, in rear of above.

56TH-ST.—10 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.

56TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.

ALSO—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 86 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 55 feet 8 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 57th-st., thence easterly 150 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.

Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

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EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL, ELIZABETH AND ELDRIDGE STREETS, NEW-YORK; PRESIDENT-STREET, BROOKLYN; AND NEAR JAMAICA, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

PEARL-STREET.—The valuable 4-story brick dwelling house and store No. 293 Pearl-st.; lot 25.10x100 feet.

ELIZABETH-STREET.—Nos. 85, 87, 87½ and 89 Elizabeth-st., near Grand; lots 75x94 feet.

ELDRIDGE-STREET.—Two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 173; the house is in complete order; lot 23, 6x88 feet 6 inches.

PRESIDENT STREET.—The 3 story brick house No. 61 President-st., Brooklyn; beautifully situated; lot 20x100 feet.

VAN WYCK-AVENUE, NEAR JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Plot of ground 100x275 feet.

ALSO, BEACH-STREET.—25 lots, south side, near Van Wyck-av. This property is calculated for immediate improvement; contains about 10 acres of ground, beautifully situated, near Jamaica, and lies on a high and commanding position; adjoining and around it are many valuable residences. Terms easy. For further particulars and maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

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J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAhogany furniture, made to order, short time in use.—J. W. PORTER will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house, No. 218 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor Furniture—Rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys—decidedly one of the best instruments ever made—richly embroidered cover and stool. French-plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains. Also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size, elegantly-decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, 24-day ormolu clocks, together with a large variety of China ware, silver ware, cutlery, elegant bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

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WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON, WORTH AND DUANE STS.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property: On

HUDSON AND WORTH STS.—That valuable plot of ground, with the five buildings thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Hudson and Worth sts., and known as Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72 Hudson-st., and No. 3 Worth-st.

Also, on

DUANE-ST.—House and lot No. 181, north side, near Greenwich-st.

The proximity of this property to the depôts of the Hudson River and Erie Railroads, and the many improvements contemplated in the vicinity, render this one of the best situations in the Ward for immediate improvement.

For maps, terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carved rosewood, covered in moquette and brocatel; carved rosewood bedsteads, do. marble-top bureaus, do. washstands; mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, single and double hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows; window shades, including a general assortment; also, to close an account, a large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of casters, bar pitchers, waiters, tea sets, &c.; also, bottles of champagne, brandy, port wine, sperm candles, Schiedam gin, pistols; beads and necklaces, silver watches, gold hunting watches, patent lever watches, &c. Sale without reserve. At 12 o'clock, 50 dozen of Byron's perfumery, hair oil, pomades, &c.

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R. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—R. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four valuable lots on the northerly side of 102d-st., beginning 175 feet east of the 8th-av., each lot 25 feet wide, and 100 feet 9 inches deep. Sale positive. Terms—Two-thirds may remain if desired, for three to five years.

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WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—That valuable lot No. 196 Duane-st., north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts., 17 feet 10 inches by 75 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps, &c., at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, 5 Broad-st.

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M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture—Carpets, parlor suites, pier glasses, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, enameled cottage suites, &c. Housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy attention.

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JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, FEB. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 162 Duffield, between Willoughby-st. and Myrtle-av. Rosewood piano, mahogany secretary book-case, pier glasses, three valuable oil paintings, several landscape paintings, Brussels tapestry carpets, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture. Catalogues on Saturday afternoon.

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SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## BILLIARDS.

### BILLIARDS.

W. J. SHARP WOULD RESPECTFULLY DIRECT the attention of the public to the fact that his improved Billiard Tables are extensively used throughout the United States and Canada, and have given universal satisfaction, by reason of the scientific accuracy of their construction.

As a manufacturer he feels proud of the success which the high reputation of his work, and the improvements he has introduced, justly entitle him to.

The advertiser does not rely on his scientific acquirements as a billiard player for the sale of his tables, nor is he egotistic enough to call himself the greatest billiard player in the world.

Yet, as a billiard table maker, he acknowledges no superiority.

The durability, scientific accuracy and quality of the materials used, fully sustain him as a manufacturer.

In relying on the quality of his work he despises straw and paper patents, by which a portion of the public is sometimes gulled.

These so-called patents are not improvements, but imitations of superior manufacture, which, owing to an absence of necessary departmental scrutiny, or the inertia of official indifference, they become nominal patents by the indiscriminate scratch of the pen.

Hundreds of these so-called patent cushions, especially cork and leather combinations, are now lying in the shops, cracked and broken in pieces, after two or three months' use, as a memorial of the improvements of a would-be inventor.

But when the cork and leather combination so signally failed with the model table, it was deemed prudent by the self-styled scientific inventor to substitute in its stead an invention of the advertiser's, in order to make them sell.

Yet, strange to say, instead of the credit being acknowledged, the miserable imitation of Sharp's combination cushion is paraded as the patent of the greatest billiard player the world had ever seen.

Exorbitant prices are not proof of the superiority of an article, especially when there is a large profit or commission claimed for worthless patents, independent of the compensation of inexperienced manufacturers.

Endeavors have been made by interested parties to prejudice the interest and frustrate the just claims of the advertiser to superiority in his line of manufacture.

These attempts, however, will prove futile, and within a short period the undoubted superexcellence of W. J. Sharp's improved billiard tables will be pronounced by a competent tribunal in addition to the judgment already rendered by his numerous patrons.

Old and worthless patent cushions removed and replaced by the Holman cushion at the shortest notice.

These cushions are now considered by the most eminent players to be the best, most durable, and most scientific cushion ever invented.

They are manufactured only by W. J. SHARP, No. 146 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF dark bay horses, well matched, about 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and perfectly sound; also, nearly new, coupé rockaway, light-top wagon, with double and single harness, &c., the property of a lady leaving the country, will be sold cheap. Modern parlor furniture will be taken in part payment. Address Box 169 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS—A very fine grey horse 7½ years old, gentle, sound, and a good traveler; a wagon made to order four months ago by Chas. Beardsley, of the best materials, and a harness, single, in very good condition. The whole for sale cheap. Apply to W. H. MILES' livery stable, No. 58 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TROTTING STALlion. Give full particulars, and lowest cash price. Address Box No. 3,318 New-York City Post-office.

## FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,

Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 6 Exchange-place.

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DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

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NOTICE.—FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The parties incorporated by a recent act of the Legislature of Illinois, under the name of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company, as the successors to and owners of the property formerly owned by the Fox River Valley Railroad Company, hereby give notice that a meeting of said corporators will be held on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Julius Wadsworth, No. 29 Wall-st., for the purpose of organizing under said act of incorporation, electing Directors, and for transacting such other business as may be necessary.

B. W. RAYMOND,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. H. SMITH,
New-York, Feb. 22, 1859. OLIVER BRONSON.

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NOTICE.—THE AGREEMENT AND POWER OF Attorney, adopted at a meeting of the holders of the First Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, may be seen at the office, No. 54 Wall-st. The time for receiving signatures expires on Saturday morning next, Feb. 26.

S. JAUDON,
JOHN FERGUSON, } Committee.

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SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 22, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

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P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

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UNITED STATES AND KNICKERBOCKER Fire Insurance Companies' stock, and Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Second Mortgage Ten Per Cent. Bonds, for sale by R. B. MANNION, 39 Exchange-place.

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BILLS OF THE PITTSTON BANK—AT Pittston, Penn., are redeemed at ¼ per cent. at the Park Bank, in the City of New-York.

## INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 28 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

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| HUGH LAING, | NOAH S. HUNT, |
| EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, | THOMAS SMULL, |
| CHAS. R. SWORDS, | J. H. RANSOM, |
| JOHN PENFOLD, | GEO. A. TOWNSEND, |
| JOHN COMPTON, | DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, |
| D. HENRY HAIGHT, | U. J. SMITH, |
| JOSEPH LAWRENCE, | ALFRED WILLIS, |
| LEONARD S. SUAREZ, | SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, |
| SILAS BRONSON, | ALVE E. LAING, |
| A. R. ENO, | ROBERT M. BRUCE, |
| JOHN WATSON, | J. S. BOYD, |
| JOSEPH W. CORLIES, | A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, |
| SAMUEL WILLETTS, | LAWRENCE TURNURE, |
| S. T. NICOLL, | HENRY S. LEVERICH, |
| GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., | J. H. HOLCOMB, |

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES E. AYRES, Jr., Secretary.

## PAPER WAREHOUSE.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
No. 11 Cliff-st., New-York.

Have made such extensive arrangements with manufacturers, that they will be in constant receipt of PAPERS adapted to any branch of the trade. These daily additions, together with their present stock, make an assortment which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed; and their facilities are such that they are enabled to sell every description of PAPER at the lowest possible price, either for cash or approved notes. They feel assured that they can offer strong inducements to purchasers throughout the United States and Canada to give them their orders.

Below are enumerated some of the principal styles of PAPER and PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, now offered in lots to suit purchasers.

TO PUBLISHERS OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Book Paper, of various sizes and qualities.
Colored Paper, glazed and unglazed.
Double Cap Wrappers, all colors.
Fancy Paper for Fly Leaves.
Straw and Binders' Boards, &c.
Book Paper made to order, of any size and weight.
TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.
News Paper, constantly on hand, of the various sizes and qualities usually called for, and any size made to order at short notice.
Manilla Paper, superior quality for wrappers.
News Ink, &c.
TO JOB PRINTERS.
News and Book Paper, various sizes.
Colored Paper, glazed and unglazed.
Flat Cap and Letter Paper.
Folio Post, Flat Caps, &c.
TO DRUGGISTS.
Hardware Papers, of various sizes and qualities.
White and Colored Wrapping, all kinds.
Blue and White Paper for Seidlitz Powders.
Cap and Letter Papers, &c.
TO CLOTH AND DRY GOODS DEALERS.
Manilla Paper, 30x40, 36x40 and 40x48, and any size or weight made to order.
Wrapping Paper, various qualities.
Silk Papers.
Cap and Letter Papers, &c.
TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Hardware Paper, various sizes and weights.
Hardware Paper, various sizes and weights, glazed.
White Wrapping Papers, various sizes.
Colored Papers, glazed, for labels.
Tissue Papers, white and colored, &c.
Hardware Paper made to order, of any particular size and thickness.
TO HATTERS.
White Paper, 24x36, 26x37, 28x42.
Tip Paper.
Fancy Colored Paper.
Manilla Paper, &c.
TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.
Trunk Boards, all numbers.
White and Colored Paper, for lining.
TO HOUSE AND SHIP BUILDERS.
Sheathing Paper, dry and tarred.
Sand Sheathing.
TO BOOK-BINDERS.
Binders' Boards, double cap, assorted numbers.
Binders' Boards, medium, assorted numbers.
Straw Boards.
Fancy Papers for fly leaves.
Colored Papers, &c.
TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
Letter Paper, blue and white, plain and ruled.
Cap Paper, blue and white, plain and ruled.
Note Paper, blue and white, plain and ruled.
Packet Post, blue and white, plain and ruled.
Commercial Letter, blue and white, plain and ruled.
Folio Post, blue and white.
Flat Cap, of every variety.
Ledger Papers, all qualities.
Tissue Paper, white and colored.
Blotting Paper, buff and pink.
Blue, White and Brown Bonnet Boards, &c.
Envelopes, of all kinds and sizes.
TO GROCERS.
Straw and Rag Wrapping Paper, all sizes.
Tea Papers, all sizes.
Manilla Papers.
Letter and Cap Papers, &c.
TO CARD MANUFACTURERS.
White Wove and Laid Flat Cap.
Card Middles made to order.
TO BANKS.
Bank Note Paper, all qualities.
Folio Post, all qualities, for Checks, Notes, &c.
Superfine Ledger Papers, for Ledgers, Journals, &c.
Superfine Letter, Cap and Note Papers, &c.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
Writing Papers of every variety.
Wrapping Papers of every variety.
Manilla Papers of every variety.
Hardware Papers of every variety.
Tissues, white and colored.
Bonnet Boards, brown, blue and white.
Envelopes, of various kinds.
TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
Rags, various qualities of foreign.
Rags, various qualities of domestic.
Canvas, Bagging, Wrapping Paper Stock, Grass Rope, Rope Cuttings, &c.
Bleaching Powder, various brands.
Soda Ash, various brands.
Ultramarine, of superior quality.
Smalts, FFFE, FFFFE.
Copperas.
Satin White best quality imported.
French Pulverized Powder.
Alum, ground and crude.
Patent Alumina.
Lime.
Oil of Vitriol.
Sizing, assorted qualities.
Feltings, the best of English Machine Felting, a full assortment, various widths.
Fourdrinier Machine Felting, all sizes.
Press Roll Felts, all sizes.
Fourdrinier and Cylinder Jackets.
Dryer Felts, various sizes.
English and American Felting made to order, of any size and thickness, at short notice.
Screen Plates, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Wire Cloth—Fourdrinier Wires, various widths, a very superior article, which they can strongly recommend to manufacturers, believing them to be far superior to any in the market. Cylinder Machine Wire Cloth, cut to fit any cylinder, for both upper and under faces.
Sewing and Winding Wires.
Twine of all sizes.
Machinery—Orders received for Fourdrinier and Cylinder Machines, Cutting Presses, Roll Bars, Dusters, Engine Knives, &c., &c.
India-rubber and Leather Belting.
India-rubber Deckle Straps, made to order.
Webbing.
Hickok's Ruling Pens, single and double backs.
Coloring Materials.
Prussiate of Potash.
Prussian Blue.
Pulp Blue, A. and B.
Bichromate of Potash.
Rose Pink.
Sugar of Lead.
Liberal advances made on consignments of any kind of paper.

PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

Orders, accompanied with a remittance, or a satisfactory City reference, will be executed with the same care and promptness as if given in person.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF PAPER MANUFACTURERS' STOCK.

## MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
(W. V. WALLACE.)

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Schardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

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THE MUSICAL PROFESSION

And the public are invited to call at No. 732 Broadway, and see

LADD'S NEW PARLOR GRAND PIANO,

Equal in power and richness of tone to the best full grands, occupying but about half their space, and sold at a little more than half the price. Also a beautiful assortment of

SQUARE PIANOS,
of the same make, just received, and
FOR SALE OR TO LET,
At reduced prices.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 732 Broadway.

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WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVER-STRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

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CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,

Ranging in price from $60 to $400, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR RENT.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR RENT.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR RENT.
Rent allowed on purchase.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

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BOONTON, PATENT MACHINE-MADE NUTS.—The subscribers are now manufacturing at their Works, Boonton, N. J., Hot Pressed WROUGHT IRON NUTS, upon R. H. COLE'S newly patented NUT MACHINES. In their manufacture the patented device of the "Double Punch," namely, two punches operating from opposite sides toward the centre of the Nut forces into the body of the Nut most of the Iron, which in all other processes is punched out; and also condenses the Iron around the bolt hole, thus insuring the greatest strength in the Screw thread, and making, as they believe, a Nut superior to any made by hand, or the ordinary machine processes.

They invite all consumers of WROUGHT IRON NUTS to make trial of them, and will furnish samples and their price list on application.

FULLER, LORD & CO.,
Nos. 137 and 139 Greenwich-st.

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ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $35. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $2 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $75. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.

S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—A very large assortment, which will be sold at extremely low prices during this week. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments. Pianos and melodeons for rent and rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

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GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

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LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

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HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

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ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

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RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

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T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, IRVING House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

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A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 409 Broadway.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEONARD & JACKSON'S
"PATENT LIGHTS."
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been creditably informed that persons have on one or more occasions endeavored to injure our business by false and malicious statements to the effect that the vault light which we manufacture and sell is an infringement of letters patent granted to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, we hereby notify those persons to desist from such defamatory statements, as we shall hold them personally responsible for damages.

Letters patent for the vault light which we are manufacturing, was granted June 29, 1858, and, should it be questioned, we are fully prepared to defend our rights in the premises, and to show that we are not infringing upon the rights of Mr. Hyatt or any one else.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural and Nautical Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

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HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.

THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

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ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building; American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

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DICKINSON & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS,
Greenpoint, Long Island,
Manufacturers and dealers in
IMPROVED SMALL CAST-IRON PIPE AND PUMPS.

Orders for small and fine castings executed with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention will be paid to piano and fence castings. Parties who wish castings will be called upon by addressing a note as above.

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RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

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O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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NICKEL.—BEST SWEDISH, FREE FROM ARsenic, imported direct by C. E. HABICHT, No. 80 Beaver-st.

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THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time; will continue open until the end of May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

## SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of SATURDAY, March 12.
The celebrated A 1 clipper ship
DAVID CROCKETT,

BURGESS, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, E. R., foot Wall-st. This well-known and favorite vessel has made the passage to San Francisco in 115 days, and admitted by all to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has always delivered her cargoes in perfect order; having superior ventilation, and being a three-deck ship, offers inducements to shippers over any other vessel now loading. She insures at lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

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THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Fare reduced.
$50 in Steerage.
$175 to $200 in Second Cabin.
$250 in First Cabin.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 2, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship UNCLE SAM, on the Pacific Ocean.

For passage or freight, (having capacity for 150 tons of the latter,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

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NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,

MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $32; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $28; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

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FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.

Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana......15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

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| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Millar. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

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FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

First Class Cabin Passage, $15.

Deck Passage, $6.

The Steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

| | | | |
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| To Montgomery, Ala. | $26 | To Columbia, S. C. | $20 |
| To Atlanta, Ga. | 23 | To Jacksonville, Fla. | 21 |
| To Augusta, Ga. | 20 | To Pilatka, Fla. | 22 |

For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 2.

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FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 83 Broadway.

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GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

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FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $29; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $28; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

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BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12 N. R., for Baltimore daily, making the passage in 40 hours. Freight to Baltimore 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

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H. S. LANSING & CO.—EUROPEAN SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—No. 72 Broadway, New-York. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool, and No. 74 King William-st., London. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, and No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre, will attend to shipping goods from Havre, Liverpool, London, at the lowest rates of freight, and at reduced charges. Small parcels forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer from New-York or Boston, by their American-European Express. Purchases made, and all kinds of commissions executed, by competent persons abroad. Sight and time bills sold.

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UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 330 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

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TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE A complete set of pencil-case maker tools, everything requisite to carry on a large business. A good opportunity for young men of character to commence business, as a very liberal arrangement will be made with such parties. Inquire of GEORGE WALSH, No. 22 Coenties-slip, or of S. OUTTER, No. 126 East 12th-st.

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$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

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FOR SALE—STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN rights of a hand saw-mill, weighing only 58 pounds; sells for $20; smart men can make a fortune buying rights. Can be seen at No. 299 Broadway, room No. 3. Letters of inquiry must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Address L. S. HEATH, New-York Post-Office.

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$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK and fixtures of a dry goods store, in a flourishing town, about three hours from New-York. Inquire of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

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SALESMEN—ALREADY LOCATED, AND WISHing to make their customers of additional value to them, can make a liberal arrangement with a Yankee Notion house, who are desirous to extend their business. Address NOTIONS, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

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TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

## FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English Canvas, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Pastels, Drawing Papers, &c., at lower prices than any other house in the City. W. SCHAUS, Artists' Colorman, No. 629 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East and West, should buy Appleton's Railway Guide. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through routes are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $3.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
6:30 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:30 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

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NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 6 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing 5:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M., and 3:15 and 6:30 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 3 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

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NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

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FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M.; Syosset, 4; Hempstead, 10 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.; Yaphank, 3.30 P. M.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 560.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

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CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. }

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
d18-2awtm S&W. Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

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MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—CENTRAL Mount Vernon, West and East Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Wakefield, Fleetwood, &c. Taxes on property in the above villages may be paid to the Collector, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at Keene's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand sts. Lots on which taxes remain unpaid will be sold according to law. The School Collector will attend as above.

F. SEDER, Collector.

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MESSRS. ROOTS & COE, THE CONSIGNEES of 117 barrels of flour, "Eden Mills," from Cincinnati, by the Pennsylvania and the Camden and Amboy Railroads, are requested to call for the same.

A. DECKER, Agent, Pier No. 1, N. R.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the title of OUTWATER & HUNTER, No. 332 8th-av., coal dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by J. D. C. OUTWATER, and all moneys due said firm will be collected, and all demands against the said firm will be paid by J. D. C. OUTWATER.

J. D. C. OUTWATER,
ROBERT HUNTER.

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NOTICE.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, FEDERICK W. COLEMAN this day retires from the copartnership firm of TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO., and his interest therein ceases from this day.

JOHN P. TREADWELL,
VIRGIL WHITCOMB,
FREDERICK W. COLEMAN.
New-York, Jan. 26, 1859.

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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the title of J. & A. C. HEWLETT, No. 87 Dey-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by J. HEWLETT.

J. HEWLETT,
FEB. 22, 1859. A. C. HEWLETT.

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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the title of A. C. & J. HEWLETT, No. 30 6th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by A. C. HEWLETT.

A. C. HEWLETT,
FEB. 22, 1859. J. HEWLETT.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my license and authority is in violation of exclusive rights adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

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TO THE LADIES ONLY.—OUR LATELY-patented catamenial bandages (or ladies' periodical protectors) are now ready for sale at the well-known Truss Manufacturing Establishment of Messrs. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom. Price $1 per piece, or $10 per dozen. The Victoria Bandage Manufacturing Company.

Dépôts up town: At Mrs. BOWLES' corset store, No. 452½ Broadway; and at JOHN FABER'S, apothecary, No. 475 6th-av., near 29th-st.

## MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the miseries that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the true, [illegible] by the use of [illegible] Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

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RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, [illegible] No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. [illegible] from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 8 in the evening. [illegible] Terms moderate.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated [illegible] upon the Vital Fluid and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the Cure of the worst cases of Scrofula, have established its reputation as the best Medicine in the world for Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner William, N. York.

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DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 [illegible] Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY [illegible] Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. [illegible]

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DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. [illegible] Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] Sold by the Author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, [illegible] and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st. [illegible] At No. 23 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, [illegible] New-Brunswick Times, [illegible]

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DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible] No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

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DR. WARD, NO. 436 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. [illegible]

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FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 212 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, [illegible] Spanish, &c., from 12 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays, from 12 to 2 P. M.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. [illegible] The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed [illegible] receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. THIERS, [illegible] Broadway. Office, No. 33 West 24th-st., New-York.

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MRS. W. H. MAXWELL—FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 34 Lispenard-st., attends ladies through their confinement. [illegible] Has a valuable Monthly Pill, [illegible]

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$500 REWARD—CROSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; [illegible] Sold at the drug stores, No. 271 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, [illegible] Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to [illegible]

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DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on [illegible] Office No. 25 Bleecker-st., [illegible] east of Broadway. Hours [illegible]

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DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST.—PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST [illegible] IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, No. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., [illegible] HUNTER'S RED DROP, [illegible]

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODHAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 203 Fulton-st., [illegible] Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.

MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
a28-law6mS* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.

ADAM SAUNDERS, }
f12-law6mS* JOHN SAUNDERS, } Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODHAM B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 58 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.

s4-law6mS* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN BULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 17, 1858.

ANNA BULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6mS*

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 723 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.

s21-law6mS* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

## THE PARALLEL RAILWAY.

Argument of [illegible] Before the [illegible] Committee, Feb. 24, 1859.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I appeared for those who have made application to the Legislature for permission to establish this railway. I am to lay before you the reasons which [illegible] should induce you to grant it. In doing so, it will be my purpose to confine myself to general reasons, leaving the details to others.

What my clients ask, is, that they be permitted to lay iron rails on the Bloomingdale road, from the point where it passes the corner of the Central Park to Union Square, thence through streets parallel to Broadway, as far north as Barclay-street, and to run upon these rails cars drawn by horses, as often as may be necessary for the conveyance of passengers. If you will look at the map, you will see that this route [illegible] in the centre of Manhattan Island, [illegible] through some of the [illegible] parts of the City.

[illegible] to be made, if made at all; and the [illegible], therefore, is, whether their convenience will be promoted by it; and if it will, then the only question which remains is, whether there be any reasons why their convenience should not be thus promoted.

The convenience of passengers will be promoted in two ways: First, the conveyance will be quicker, easier and cheaper than by the present omnibuses; and second, a larger number can be transported. Or, in other words, if the omnibuses could take all the passengers who wish to go over the route, and will go over it within the next ten years, the new mode of conveyance ought to be adopted because it is a better one, but when it is considered that the capability of the railway is three or four times that of the omnibuses, the reasons for the change is so much the greater.

The traction upon iron rails being less difficult than upon common roads, one result must be that the conveyance is quicker. Such is our experience. The difference in time between the omnibuses and the cars of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, from St. Paul's Church to the Croton Reservoir, is now about ten minutes in favor of the railway, more than one-fourth, the cars taking thirty-nine minutes and the omnibuses from forty-five to fifty minutes.

The conveyance is so much the easier as the rail is smoother than stones, and there is less jar, less noise, and less dust. The wheels of the rail-car being smaller, the car is nearer the ground, and entrance into it is easier than into the omnibus. The fare paid is usually less, and ought always to be so, since the capability of the one mode of conveyance compared with the other is in a greater ratio than the expense.

What is this superior capability? Let us compare the two modes of conveyance, in that respect: The omnibus is nine feet long and five and a half wide, is drawn by two horses, and will take twelve passengers; the car is twenty-four feet long and six wide; is also drawn by two horses, and will take twenty-four passengers as easily as the omnibus will take twelve. Many more are daily crowded into the present City cars, sometimes as many as forty. Mr. EATON, of Troy, the car builder, has testified that a car can be constructed, to be drawn by two horses, and to take sixty passengers. The whole length of the omnibus and horses is twenty feet; of the car and horses thirty-five feet. So that taking into consideration the expense of horses alone, there is a saving of half, if not two-thirds; considering the space in the street occupied by the vehicle, there will be a great saving, and taking all the elements of time, motive power and space, the result may be thus stated: fifty omnibuses, if they were to go and return without any delay, would, in twelve hours, take 4,800 passengers each way, or 9,600 in all, over the route I have just mentioned, while at the same time fifty cars would, at the rate of 24 passengers in each take 28,800 up and down, or at the rate of 36 a car, 43,200, and at the rate of 60, 72,000. No more horses would be used in the one case than in the other; while the occupation of the street by the cars would be in a far less proportion. I might add the saving in time and expense to each passenger elements in the aggregate of great importance. Is this additional accommodation needed? For an answer to this question I might appeal to the observation of every person at all acquainted with our City. There is nothing like sufficient provision now for the passengers. The cars are crowded, overcrowded almost to suffocation, at the hours of heaviest travel up and down. I might also appeal to the arguments of those or most of those, who oppose this bill. They say the grant is too valuable to be given, without a price; that it should be sold to the highest bidders, and the profits paid into the City Treasury. Without stopping now to consider the answer to this objection, it is sufficient for the present to say, that it concedes the necessity of the railway. Passengers will crowd into its cars because they need them.

And even if the number of passengers had not been already so great as to require the additional provision which this railway will give, a wise forethought would have suggested additional railways as a means of occupying the upper parts of the Island, and increasing our population and our property. The population of the City of New-York, at the census of 1855, was 630,000; at the census of 1850 it was 515,000; it is now probably 800,000. The increase is at the rate of from 40,000 to 50,000 a year; and, as the City can expand in only one direction, we see a host of buildings moving northward, like an advancing army, first single houses here and there like scouts, and then solid, compact masses advancing steadily onward; and so will continue its move till they cover the whole Island. But whether they shall move faster or slower, will depend upon the facilities provided for those who wish to live in the upper portions of the Island. It is marvellous how the facilities for travel stimulate travel itself; and for the same reasons any new means of moving rapidly, easily and cheaply, from the lower to the upper Wards, will offer an additional temptation to those who do business below to find themselves homes in the other parts of the Island. Now thousands and tens of thousands live in Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City and all along the lines of railway leading from the City, to the distance of fifty miles or more.

The more rapid settlement of the upper Wards will increase in the same proportion the value of property there, adding to the wealth of the City, and of course diminishing the burdens upon existing property, by enlarging the sources from which a given amount is to be raised.

These, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, are the reasons which, it is supposed, should lead you to think favorably of the present application for a railway. If I were to express my own opinion as a citizen, I should say, without hesitation, that a railway in every avenue of the City, from one end of it to the other, if properly constructed and managed, would be a public advantage.

But there are objectors, many of them worthy citizens, who remonstrate with great earnestness against any new railway. They are entitled, of course, to respectful consideration, and if the objections cannot be answered, I should not expect from the Legislature the granting of my clients' application. But I think the answers are obvious, and I shall endeavor to give them. Of course none of the objections come openly or covertly from any of the existing railways, for it would be as ungenerous as it would be unjust for those who have received a grant from the public, upon the same reasons as we now present, to object to others receiving the like. They are not better than other men, that they should have what is denied to those, nor is the public better served by them.

The first objection is, that the matter concerns chiefly the people of the City and should be left to them. This is certainly a most ungracious objection. Why do my clients come here? Because you have taken from the City the power to grant their application, except upon conditions with which it is impossible to comply. The history of this vexed question of power is too recent to be forgotten. Previous to 1854 the Common Council of the City had granted permission to various associations to lay rails in the streets and run cars on them. The power was claimed, as being necessarily implied in the power to regulate the streets, the rail being only an improved pavement, and the cars an improved omnibus. Various decisions on the point have been had in the Courts, the result of which, in my opinion is, that the power existed. The language of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in Davis vs. The Corporation has undoubtedly left the question in some doubt; but I understand the majority to have been in favor of the power. The Legislature of 1854 however saw fit to forbid its exercise except with the consent of a majority in interest of the owners of property in the street where a railway is to pass; a consent scarce ever to be obtained, for there are few persons who would not gladly keep or drive out of the street in which they live not only all railways, but all omnibuses and all carts of every description.

The principle of that act was, as my clients submit with the greatest respect, unsound and unjust. It assumed that they who live upon a street have some exclusive right in the street itself. We insist, on the other hand, that they have none; and that the question, What kind of vehicles are to run in a street? is to be decided by all those who may use the street, and not by those who look out of their windows upon it. It would be as absurd to give to the inhabitants of a block fronting a ferry or a pier the right to decide who should cross the ferry, or what ships lie at the pier. There was a time when all travel and all commerce was subjected to hindrance and burdens by those who dwelt upon the highway, whether of land or water; the voyager upon the Rhine was molested by the robbers who infested its shores; the commerce of the Mississippi was annoyed by the possessors of New-Orleans before it fell into our power; but few persons now think these were rightful uses of might.

To the objection, therefore, which would drive us from the Legislature because we ought to have gone to the Common Council, we answer that we come here because you have forbidden us to go there. We are here by your will, and my clients trouble you with their application because you alone can grant it.

It ought not to be forgotten that some of the very persons who now insist that we should go to the Common Council helped to procure the passage of the act of 1854; and they were then warned that they were forcing upon Albany things that should better be left to New-York; but the answer was then what we remind them of now, that they could not safely be left to New-York and her Common Council. Five years have not wrought such a change in men and in principles that what was just then is unjust now, or what was then unsafe is now perfectly safe and wise.

The next objection which our opponents make is that the railway will render the streets impassable or less easily passable by other vehicles. Whether this objection have any foundation in fact may be matter of question. The streets through which our present railways pass are still traversable by other vehicles; and if they are not traversed as easily as before it is because the rails have not been laid of such a kind and in such a manner as they ought. Engineers have [illegible] that a groove will suffice for a City rail car, [illegible] the horse is the motive power, which will not [illegible] the wheel of any other vehicle. There is no [illegible] reason why the rails may be not of such a [illegible] as to form no impediment whatever to the [illegible] of ordinary vehicles.

[illegible] are to reason about this as about every other [illegible] upon the assumption that it is to be fairly [illegible]. I know that laxity of administration is the [illegible] of our political system. We need an active [illegible] is that a sufficient reason why I should be rejected? How few are the chances, the improvements, over those which have been the most [illegible] which have [illegible]. The power-loom encountered more [illegible] serious and earnest opposition, than all the [illegible] that have ever been constructed. The river [illegible] displaced the passenger sailing craft, as the [illegible] steamer has partially displaced the sailing [illegible], in which we were so successful and of which [illegible] so proud. There is not a more instructive [illegible] portion of the history of our race, than that which records the opposition made to every [illegible] as it came forth. Wit, sarcasm, vehement denunciation, personal abuse, violence, have all by turns been employed against everything new, everything which disturbed existing arrangements; [illegible] Laws are a dead letter, and worse than useless without the living agent. The Statute Book is full of wise provisions; but the execution is feeble and fitful. [illegible] were otherwise, if every law were put in force, according to the letter and the spirit, how much better would things go on, and what a different picture would our City show. I have now in my imagination that noble City, served by faithful, capable, and vigilant officers; her streets clean; her public places well ordered; her citizens everywhere protected; crime repressed; her ordinances quickly and vigorously enforced; then would her crowded port, her swarming streets, her overflowing warehouses, her temples and her palaces, present a picture which her citizens could point to without a blush; a picture of prosperity, of well-earned and well-applied wealth, of a well-ordered republican community, without a parallel.

Whether this will ever happen, I do not know, though I rejoice in the hope of it; but I am sure that we ought not to argue upon any plan of public improvement upon the idea that it will not be truly and honestly carried out. And it is upon this idea that I insist that the proposed railway need not be, and therefore will not be, any impediment to ordinary travel.

waked up old men from their dreams; rendered useless some portions of a knowledge hardly gained; or roused the indolent to new thought and new exertion.

A fit, though a very quaint example, I found lately in SOUTHEY'S *Common Place Book*, copied from the water-poet TAYLOR'S diatribe against coaches, which had then just been introduced into London. Here it is—

"If the curses of people that are wronged by them might have prevailed, sure I think the most part of them had been at the devil many years ago. Butchers cannot pass with their cattle for them; market folks which bring provision of victual to the city are stopped, stayed and hindered. Carts or waines, with their necessary ladings, are debarred and letted; the milkmaid's ware is often spilt in the dirt, and people's guts like to be crushed out, being crowded and shrowded up against stalls and stoops; whilst Mistress Silverpin with her pander, and a pair of crammed pullets ride grinning and deriding in their hell-cart at their miseries who go on foot; I, myself, have been so served, when I have wished them all in the great Breach, or on a light fire upon Hounslow Heath or Salisbury Plain; and their damming of the streets in this manner, where people are wedged together that they can hardly stir, is a main and great advantage to the most virtuous mysterie of purse-cutting; and, for anything I know, the hired or hackney coachman may join in the confederacy and share with the cut-purse, one to stop up the way and the other to shift in the crowd.

The superfluous use of *coaches*, hath been the occasion of many vile and odious crimes, as murder, theft, cheating, hangings, whippings, pillories, stocks and cages; for housekeeping never decayed till *coaches* came into England, till which time those were accounted the best men who had most followers and retainers; then land about or near London, was thought dear enough at a noble the acre yearly; and a ten pound house-rent now, was scarce twenty shillings then; but the witchcraft of the *coach*, quickly mounted the price of all things (except poor men's labor,) and withal transformed, in some places, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty or one hundred proper serving men, into two or three animals, *videlicet*, a butterfly page, a trotting footman, a stiff drinking coachman, a cook, a clerk, a steward, and a butler, which hath enforced many a discarded tall fellow (through want of means to live, and grace to guide him in his poverty,) to fall into such mischievous actions before-named; for which I think the gallowses in England have devoured as many lusty, valiant men within these thirty or forty years as would have been a sufficient army to have beat the foes of Christ out of Christendome, and marching on to *Constantinople* have plucked the Great Turk by the beard, but as is aforesaid, this is the age wherein *The World* runs on wheels." This seems to be very absurd. Let not the example be lost.

A third objection made against the railway, or rather against the proposed grant of it, is that it ought to be made a source of revenue to the City, and should, therefore, be sold to the highest bidder. This is an objection which deserves to be carefully considered, because it has misled many excellent persons. But why, it may be asked in the first place, should a rule be adopted in respect to City Railways different from that adopted for every other railway, and, indeed, every other improvement or franchise? Did any body ever hear of the State putting up to sale a railway privilege or any other privilege or franchise? If the principle be sound, why should it not be universally applied? The absence of such a practice hitherto is certainly an argument against its present introduction; unless indeed it can be shown, which I think it cannot, that there is something in a franchise to be exercised in a city which makes it different from that which is to be exercised in the country.

Apart, however, from the consideration justly due to an established practice, I submit to you, that the practice is a just one. It is against the policy of our Government to sell either its offices, its franchises, or its favors of any kind. What it grants, it grants not for private, but for public reasons. It looks not to the benefit of the individual but of the public; and when individual advantage grows out of the public convenience it does so, at least such is the theory, as an incident to the main design. If in this City the sale of ferry leases is an exception to the general practice, that is an exception which, if it can be justified at all, must be justified by a different rule.

The fact that a grant from the sovereign authority is a benefit to the grantee, furnishes no reason why it should be sold. If it did, offices might be sold. It was the practice of the Government of France, before the revolution, to sell its offices, even those that were judicial; it is the practice of the Government of England, at the present time, to sell offices in its army. No person would think of introducing that practice in this country.

This much upon the general principle. Let us see if there be not also reasons peculiar to the grant under consideration why it should not be sold. There is one reason certainly, and that is, that whatever is paid by the grantee is taken by him from the passengers; and, therefore, any price upon the privilege is in effect a tax upon travel. This is true even of our ferries. Whatever is taken from the lessees is added to the ferriage. The true rule, I conceive to be, to let the ferry to trustworthy persons, and reduce the ferriage to the lowest possible limit, equal to the expense of the best possible accommodation. So it would be in the case of a railway privilege sold, the price would be taken from the pockets of the passengers. That, we in the State of New-York do not think a fair way of meeting the expenses of government. In New-Jersey they think differently, and make every traveler pay his contribution to the State treasury. Whether that is an example to be commended, or likely to be followed, I leave you to answer.

There is another reason why the sale of this privilege would be objectionable. The streets of the City of New-York are not the private property of the Corporation, and it certainly, without the consent of the Legislature, could not sell the right of using them in a particular way. Could the Legislature give it the right to sell them? That will depend, perhaps, upon the nature of the trust under which the City holds. The trust is thus described in the statute of 1807, under which most of the streets have been either taken, by adverse proceedings, or been ceded to the City: "In trust, nevertheless, that the same be appropriated and kept open for, or as part of, a public street, avenue, square, or place, forever, in like manner as the other public streets, avenues, squares, and places in the said City are, and of right ought to be." Those who have ceded the streets to the City have given for such purposes, and upon such trusts; those who have sold them, have received a compensation measured by not merely the value of the land, but the advantage to the owner from having access to adjacent property. Take, for example, the owner of the land on the Bloomingdale Road, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. When the title was vested in the City by proceedings under the act of 1807, he received a mere nominal consideration, because the street was already a highway. After that could he be made to pay for the privilege *of* passing through the street thus taken? Clearly that would be inconsistent with good faith; but if instead of traveling in his own carriage, he prefers to take a seat in a railway car, can he be made to pay for the privilege of travel, with any more reason than before? And if this cannot be done directly, can it be done indirectly? Can he be made to pay to the grantees of the road, that they may pay to the City, when he could not be made to pay the same amount to the City?

These, gentlemen, are the considerations which I am instructed by my clients to lay before you. The subject is one of great interest to the City and to the State. For whatever concerns us, concerns also you. Every citizen of our Commonwealth must feel a pride in the present greatness and future growth, the embellishment and the good name of its metropolitan City. Behold her, as she sits at the entry of the sea, receiving contributions from the water and the land to swell the volume of her wealth, her population and her traffic. Already first in the new, she falls behind only two cities of the old, world, and in natural advantages she excels them both. Before her are the continents and islands of the rich and ancient East, with which her swift ships hold her in close communion; behind her is the boundless and inexhaustible West. There cannot arise a city in the wilderness, there cannot spring up a State beyond the Father of Rivers, there cannot be a new railway or *canal on this hemisphere, north of the Equator, but it* helps to make her streets more busy, her warehouses more full, her exchanges more nearly universal. Let us make the most of these advantages, let a wise and provident policy prevail in our legislation, and the *eyes are already opened to the light which will see* our City of Manhattan the first in the world.

## A Lively Time in the Illinois Legislature.

### THE GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT.

Governor BISSELL, of Illinois, has vetoed the new Apportionment bill, and there has been a lively time in the Legislature in consequence. The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Springfield, Feb. 22, describes the scene:

At about 9½ o'clock the *House* met, and after the usual introductory prayer, and the reading of the journal, Mr. B. F. JOHNSON, the Governor's Private Secretary, presented himself, and "a message from the Governor" was officially announced. Mr. JOHNSON stepped to his usual place, and read as follows;

"MR. SPEAKER: I am directed by the Governor to return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, 'A bill for an act to create Senatorial Districts, and apportion the Representatives in the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois,' with his objections thereto."

The moment he began to read, an unconcerned spectator would have thought Bedlam had broken loose. Members sprung to their feet and began shouting, yelling and hooting like so many Indians on a war-trail, while above all was heard the Speaker's hammer pounding upon his desk, and his stentorian voice exclaiming "Silence! Order! There is no quorum in the House, and we can't receive any message! Door-keeper put that man out!" &c., &c. The door-keepers started to execute the order to "put that man out!" but, by this time, Mr. JOHNSON had finished reading the message, and handing the papers to one of the pages, turned and walked leisurely out. The page brought them to the Clerk's desk, and was in the act of handing them to the Clerk, when Mr. GREEN, from Massac, snatched it from the page's hand, followed Mr. JOHNSON to the entrance between the lobby and the hall, and endeavored to force them back upon him. Mr. JOHNSON refused to receive them, in fact paid no attention to what Mr. GREEN was doing, and the papers fell upon the floor, and Mr. GREEN *kicked them out towards the lobby*. Mr. [illegible] picked them up, walked leisurely up the aisle, and laid them carefully on the Speaker's desk. That officer, with a contemptuous and angry expression, *struck them with his hammer and knocked them to the floor*. As they fell beside your correspondent's desk, he picked them up and examined them to satisfy himself that they really were the apportionment bill and the Governor's veto message, and was in the act of laying them down again, when Mr. GREEN took them, remarking, "I guess I have as much right to these papers as any one else, and I will take them, and assume all the responsibility of doing so." He then put them in his pocket and walked off. I have not seen them since, though Mr. GREEN told me that he brought them back and laid them down where I got them.

All this transpired in much less time than I have occupied in writing it, the wildest and most disorderly confusion prevailing all the while.

The Governor assigns the following reason, among others, for vetoing the bill:

"I object to said bill becoming a law, because its effect as a law would be to continue the control of the General Assembly in the hands of a minority of the people. This being substantially the very objection urged against the Lecompton Constitution, by the authors of this bill in common with others, it is but fair to presume that it found its way into this bill by mere oversight and that its authors will be glad of the opportunity, now afforded, to expel it and to give the bill such shape as to fairly represent the people."

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY is prompted, by the purest and most generous motive, to publish another list of cures recently effected by him. The parties are of the highest respectability, and will gladly testify as to the skill of Dr. H. and the benefits realized from his extraordinary and successful treatment.

Mr. CHARLES F. VANDEBURT was cured of discharge from the ear and partial deafness, caused by scarlet fever, at the age of 3 years. He is now 17, and may be seen at No. 34 Murray-street, New-York City. Mr. C. C. LATHROP, upward of 60 years old, eight years deaf, with disagreeable noises in the head—cured entirely—residence No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York. Mr. WILLIAM SILVEY, No. 76 Cortlandt-street; Capt. CHARLES ANDERSON, on board steamer *Thomas H. Powell.*

Dr. H. BELL'S nephew, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. JAMES R. BURTIS, Glass Works, Chicago; Mr. JAMES BURNETT, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie; Mr. B. F. STEPHENSON'S child, Jacksonville, Ill.; H. P. HERDMEN, Esq., Counselor-at-law, No. 13 Chambers-street, New-York City; SETH PAINE, Broker and Editor, Chicago; Mr. HAWLY'S wife and FRED. DEAN, Springfield, Ill.; Miss REBECCA D. HOWARD, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss SARAH SWAINE, Nantucket; Miss PRINCE, Portland, Maine. Dr. HARTLEY will receive patients each morning, at his residence, No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

Very last day of those excellent negro minstrels, the "Nubian Troubadours" at Barnum's Museum. The performances this afternoon and evening are very superior and delightfully interesting, including Mme. ELVINA'S elegant feats on the flying wire.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—HOW DOES IT OPERATE?—As an antidote; the eruptive ulcer, tumor, cancer or sore dies out, because that which has sustained it is expunged by the influence of the Ointment. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ten thousand cases of Piles are produced by the use of poisonous white, colored or printed paper in the water-closet, where one case is otherwise produced. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet is the article that everybody should use. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-street. Beware of imitations.

[Advertisement.]

1859.—SPRING IMPORTS!—English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. at extraordinary low prices. CROSSLEY'S new Medallion, 1076!

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. States 6s, '62 | 104¼ | 700 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. c | 79 |
| 9,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 88½ | 217 | do.........c | 78⅞ |
| 13,000 | Virginia 6s | 96⅝ | 200 | do.........b10 | 78⅞ |
| 6,000 | Missouri State 6s | 84⅞ | 50 | do.........b30 | 78⅞ |
| 10,000 | do.........s10 | 84¾ | 12 | do......... | 78⅞ |
| 50,000 | do.........b60 | 84¾ | 200 | do.........s30 | 78⅞ |
| 5,000 | do.........s60 | 84½ | 350 | do.........s10 | 78⅞ |
| 5,000 | N. Carolina St. 6s | 98 | 100 | do.........b30 | 79 |
| 1,000 | Cal. State 7s, b60 | 86 | 100 | do.........b10 | 79 |
| 10,000 | Erie R.R. Bs. '75 | 38 | 650 | do.........b3 | 79 |
| 2,000 | H.R.R.R. 1st mt. | 101½ | 50 | Erie Railroad | 12⅞ |
| 1,000 | do | 101⅛ | 100 | do.........s60 | 12⅞ |
| 2,000 | H.R.R. R.2d mt. | 74⅝ | 200 | do......... | 12⅝ |
| 1,000 | Har. 2d mt. bs | 88 | 50 | Hudson R. R. R. s30 | 31⅞ |
| 3,000 | H. R. R. 3d mt. bs | 71⅝ | 200 | do.........s30 | 32⅛ |
| 2,000 | M. C. R.R. 8 ₱ c. | | 150 | Harlem Railroad | 13 |
| | 1st m. S. F. Ct. bds. | 86¼ | 20 | N. & W. Railroad | 22 |
| 1,000 | M. S. 1st mtg. bs. | 87 | 5 | Stonington Railroad | 63 |
| 10,000 | M. S. 2d mtg. bs. | 62⅜ | 100 | Harlem R. Pref. s10 | 39⅞ |
| 5,000 | Ill. Cen. R. bs. s60 | 88½ | 200 | do......... | 39⅞ |
| 1,000 | T. H. & A. 2d mgt | 41 | 50 | do......... | 39⅞ |
| 1,000 | L. & W. R. 1st m. | 86 | 100 | do.........s10 | 39⅝ |
| 16 | Bk. of the S. N. Y. | 102 | 100 | Reading R.........s3 | 49⅝ |
| 27 | Am. Ex. Bank | 107 | 400 | do.........s10 | 49⅞ |
| 10 | Hanover Bank | 88 | 100 | do.........s30 | 49⅝ |
| 40 | Chatham Bank | 91 | 100 | do.........s30 | 49 |
| 50 | Phoenix Bank | 111 | 5 | Mich. Cen. R. | 50⅞ |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 99⅝ | 50 | do.........b30 | 50⅝ |
| 100 | do.........b10 | 99⅝ | 150 | do......... | 51 |
| 130 | Penn. Coal Co. | 81⅝ | 100 | do.........s10 | 51 |
| 100 | do.........s60 | 81¼ | 150 | Mich. So. & N.I. RR. | 18 |
| 100 | Pac. Mail St. Co. b60 | 78⅝ | 100 | do.........s60 | 17⅞ |
| 12 | do......... | 78⅝ | 350 | do......... | 18⅛ |
| 155 | do......... | 78 | 300 | Mich. So. & N.I. g. st. | 46⅞ |
| 100 | Cumb. Preferred | 24 | 50 | do.........b30 | 46⅞ |
| 50 | do......... | 24⅛ | 25 | Panama Railroad | 116 |
| 270 | Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 61⅝ | 10 | Clev. Col. & Cin. RR. | 92½ |
| 100 | do.........b30 | 61⅝ | 50 | Gal. & Chic. RR. s10 | 69⅞ |
| 100 | do.........b60 | 61⅝ | 300 | do......... | 69⅞ |
| 150 | do.........s10 | 61⅜ | 60 | do......... | 69⅞ |
| 500 | do......... | 61⅝ | 10 | Cleve. & Tol. R. R. | 30⅝ |
| 25 | La C. & Mil. R. R. | 1 | 10 | Rome & W. R. R. | 60 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $55,000 | Miss. St. 6s..b3 | 85 | 100 | Harlem Railroad | 13 |
| 1,000 | Brooklyn C. 6s | 101 | 100 | Har. R. R. Pref | 39⅝ |
| 1,000 | E. R.R. 2d B. | 87½ | 100 | do.........b30 | 39⅞ |
| 2,000 | Erie R.R. Bs. '75 | 38¾ | 25 | Reading R.R. | 49⅞ |
| 1,000 | E. R.R. 4th M. Bs. | 54 | 300 | Michigan Cen. R. | 51⅛ |
| 2,000 | L.C. & M. L.G.B. | 22½ | 350 | La C. & M. R. R. | 1 |
| 500 | Ill. C. R.R. B's | 89 | 100 | M. S. & N.I. G. Stk. | 46⅛ |
| 18 | Hanover Bank | 88 | 100 | do | 46⅛ |
| 100 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 99½ | 50 | do.........s30 | 46 |
| 50 | Cumberland Pref'd | 24½ | 250 | Panama Railroad | 116 |
| 100 | Pa. M. S. Co.....b60 | 78⅝ | 50 | Ill. Cen. R.R. | 68⅝ |
| 50 | do.........s10 | 78 | 50 | Gal. & Chic. R.R. | 69⅝ |
| 249 | N.Y. Cen. R.R. | 79⅛ | 100 | do.........b30 | 69⅞ |
| 50 | do.........s30 | 78⅞ | 100 | C. & Tol. R. R. b30 | 30 |
| 50 | do.........s15 | 79⅛ | 100 | do.........b30 | 29⅞ |
| 200 | Hud. Riv. R.R....b60 | 32⅝ | 50 | Chi. & Rk. I. R.R. | 61⅝ |
| 50 | C. B. & Q. R.R. | 82 | 50 | do.........b60 | 61 |

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Sec. Av. R.R. 7s. | 98 | 10 | Atlantic Bank | 83½ |
| 15,000 | Ev. & In. R.R. 7s. | 3 | 16 | Lenox F. Ins. Co. | 97⅝ |
| 1,000 | G. W. Ins. Sp. '67 | 71 | 20 | Hum. F. Ins. Co. | 103 |
| 18 | Imp. & Trad. Bk. | 116 | 10 | Har. F. Ins. Co. | 89¼ |
| 20 | Ocean Bank | 94¼ | 10 | Arctic F. Ins. Co. | 112 |
| 14 | Bk. of Comwlth. | 97½ | 20 | Hope F. Ins. Co. | 100 |
| 15 | Bk. of Commerce | 101½ | | | |

FRIDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The market for Stocks further improved to-day, and closed at the printed list this afternoon with a buoyant *feeling*. The Foreign news by the *Canada*, including the French Emperor's speech, which is construed as against war on the Continent, contributed to the firmness of prices. The business at the Board of Brokers was to a fair amount and well distributed through the list. The sales of New-York Central were at 78⅞@79@79⅛@79¼ ₱ cent., closing 79⅛@¼ at 4 o'clock. The advance in Reading was to 50 ₱ cent., and in Rock Island to 62 ₱ cent., at which 1,000 shares *sold at the close*. Missouri Sixes brought 85 ₱ cent., with large sales; the other State Stocks and the New Federal Loan quite steady. In Michigan Southern Preferred and Michigan Central shares the demand was better than for some time past, the first named improving about 1 ₱ cent. Hudson, Harlem, Pacific Mail and Galena closed steadily. The last sale of Pacific was at 78 ₱ cent. The Coal stocks, Reading included, all left off firm; Cumberland Preferred, 24½ ₱ cent., and Pennsylvania, 81½ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds there was a partial recovery in the unsecured issues of the Erie Company, and a rise of ½@¾ ₱ cent. in Illinois Central Constructions.

We learn that the Convention of Railway Presidents adjourned to-day, after resolving to continue the compact of September last, with such modifications as to freight drawbacks, the employment of agencies, and other points of difference which had grown up through the experience of the past five months, as were mutually agreed upon in the course of the conference.

In the market for Money, to-day, there is nothing new to report from the previous moderate and settled rates. The employment is not active on the Street, though the partial revival of activity on the Stock Exchange manifested to-day may, in the course of the next week, add to the amount of Money placed on demand loan. Discounts range 5 to 7 ₱ cent. Bills on England are 109¼@109⅝ for Bankers', and 108¾@109¼ for Mercantile. The Exchange made against Cotton, as well as the Cotton market itself, improved under the Foreign news. About 4,000 bales were sold at an advance of ⅛c. The Customs were $80,000; the whole receipts of the Sub-Treasury, $143,845; payments, $134,675; and balance, this afternoon, $7,104,784.

The mean conduct of the managers of the New-Haven Road on the Schuyler fraud of 1854 has not yet passed from the public recollection! In the Senate, of New-York, a few days since, all the privileges that related to this Road were stricken out of the bill for the relief of the Harlem Company, whose track is used in common by the New-Haven. The bill is simply to confirm the recent contract made by the City Council with the Harlem, permitting the use of steam, for thirty years, as far down as Forty-second-street. The motion to strike out the New-Haven as a participant in this privilege was almost unanimously adopted.

THE CHICAGO ROADS—THROUGH YEAR 1858.

| | Passengers. | Freight. | Mail & Mis. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago & Mil. | $145,556 | $46,263 | $12,336 | $204,156 |
| Rac. & Miss. | 41,151 | 114,077 | — | 155,229 |
| Mil. & La C. | 205,748 | 260,941 | 16,767 | 492,458 |
| C., S.P. & F. du L. | 162,876 | 194,606 | 12,894 | 390,319 |
| Mil. and Wis. | 305,806 | 357,900 | 19,479 | 683,186 |
| Gal. & C. Un. | 1,022,141 | 472,269 | 53,150 | 1,547,561 |
| Min. Point | 14,015 | 37,487 | 1,552 | 53,056 |
| C., Ia. & Neb. | 15,379 | 32,817 | 2,655 | 50,853 |
| Chi., B. and Q. | 523,034 | 108,421 | 34,252 | 1,600,709 |
| Dubuque and P. | 30,909 | 29,469 | 1,200 | 61,578 |
| Bur. and Mo. | 46,377 | 42,869 | 1,975 | 91,222 |
| Chi. & R'k I'd. | 449,526 | 439,152 | 42,161 | 931,780 |
| Miss. and Mo. | 90,280 | 124,162 | 3,400 | 717,842 |
| C., A. & St. L. | 417,800 | 424,734 | 24,753 | 867,288 |
| Illinois Central | 819,820 | 975,904 | 180,864 | 1,976,578 |
| P., Ft. W. & C. | 742,372 | 699,053 | 126,354 | 1,567,780 |
| M. So. & N. Ind. | 920,366 | 849,528 | 269,452 | 2,039,346 |
| Michigan Cen. | 1,013,062 | 931,752 | 71,370 | 2,016,185 |
| Total | | | | $15,197,155 |

On the above table, the Chicago *Press* remarks:

"There has been an addition in the face of the depression of the year of 516 miles of railway to those previously completed, that have Chicago for their business centre. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, and those in Iowa and Wisconsin, constitute in the main the additions that have been made. The total number of miles of railway in the State of Illinois, now completed and in operation, does not vary much from 2,775 miles. In 1850 there were but 95 miles of railway completed in the entire State. Such a result is equally gratifying, and suggestive to all who study the progress of Western development. The number of trains that arrive and depart from the city daily is about 110.

The falling off in the earnings of the railways centering in this city, has probably realized the expectations of the most inveterate croaker. They furnish a very reliable index to the great depression which business of all kinds has suffered during the past year. In order to show the precise effect of the stagnation upon the traffic of our railways we append the following table, showing the earnings of the ten trunk roads leading into the city, for the last three years:

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS—THREE YEARS.

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. & M. | $650,000 00 | $522,731 92 | $204,156 15 |
| C. St. P. & F. | 137,303 67 | 429,305 30 | 390,319 68 |
| G. & C. U. | 2,456,048 80 | 2,117,904 97 | 1,547,561 23 |
| C. B. & Q. | 1,627,029 61 | 1,800,516 49 | 1,600,709 64 |
| C. & R. I. | 1,751,704 60 | 1,681,101 57 | 981,780 00 |
| C. A. St. L. | 1,000,000 00 | 908,309 48 | 867,288 52 |
| Ill. Central | 2,469,539 66 | 2,293,964 57 | 1,976,578 52 |
| P. Ft. W. & C. | 1,478,428 76 | 1,652,727 95 | 1,567,780 18 |
| M. S. & N. I. | 3,114,756 06 | 2,186,124 97 | 2,039,346 97 |
| Mich. Central | 3,128,154 10 | 2,656,471 36 | 2,016,185 65 |
| Total | $17,812,956 27 | 16,428,229 66 | 13,191,736 74 |

The table shows a falling off in receipts in these ten lines of $1,384,727 61 in 1857 from those of 1856, and $3,230,491 92 in 1858 from those of 1857. The total decrease between the years 1856 and 1858 is $4,621,219 53. These figures show a per centage of decrease, which explains in some measure the cause of the low price of railway stocks; but in every well-managed road the expenses have in most cases been reduced in a corresponding ratio, so that the actual value of Western railway stocks should not be estimated by the falling off in their receipts during the past year. With fair crops and ordinary prosperity, we expect to record a very considerable increase in the traffic of our railways at the close of the year 1859."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port | $2,265,491 | $1,308,230 | $2,626,464 |
| Thrown on market | 2,370,018 | 1,626,261 | 2,829,972 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port | $22,565,097 | $8,424,346 | $21,082,812 |
| Thrown on market | 23,310,376 | 10,936,557 | 22,106,707 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Man. of Wool | 970 | $431,298 | 40 | $14,767 | 112 | $37,390 |
| Man. of Cotton | 2,447 | 650,758 | 47 | 7,878 | 382 | 89,969 |
| Man. of Silk | 1,106 | 1,043,143 | 5 | 2,100 | 56 | 25,552 |
| Man. of Flax | 1,143 | 275,491 | 6 | 834 | 173 | 43,449 |
| Miscellaneous | 430 | 197,004 | 2 | 1,612 | 1,067 | 26,348 |
| Total | 6,096 | $2,598,264 | 100 | $26,200 | 2,483 | $222,708 |
| | | 26,200 | | | | 2,598,264 |
| Total Entered | | $2,626,464 | Total Marketed | | | $2,820,972 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE DUBUQUE CITY BONDS of the so-called Corcoran Loan and the Jesup Loan will be paid on presentation at the office of

MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

☞ GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS.—$30,000 First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Convertible Bonds of the Genesee Valley Railroad Company, for sale by HOGUET & BOELL, No. 20 Exchange-place.

☞ UNITED STATES $1,000 COUPON BONDS, IN sums to suit, for sale at Board prices, adding ¼ commission.

THOMPSON BROS.,
No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

☞ SIGHT EXCHANGE ON MONTREAL FOR SALE, at par, by MORSE & BROTHER, No. 15 Wall-st.

☞ BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE Funds purchased by HOFFMAN & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 25.

COTTON—The receipts of the week add up 14,750 bales. The increase in receipts at this port as compared with those of last is 985,530 bales.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Feb. 25.

COTTON advanced ⅛c.@¼c. Sales to-day 12,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 24.

COTTON unchanged. Sales to-day, 4,500 bales. Molasses, 33c. Corn, 85c.; sales, 6,000 bushels. Coffee firm. Sales, 4,400 bags at 11⅜c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR firm at $5 50@$5 60 for superfine. WHISKY—Sales at 25¾c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess PORK neglected, and offered at $18@$18 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR dull, and unchanged in price. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 45@$1 48. CORN heavy; sales 7,000 bushels; Yellow, 80c. WHISKY dull at 27c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT buoyant; white, $1 40@1 85. CORN unchanged; white, 75c.; yellow, 77c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull; Ohio, 29c.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Names. | Date. | Leave. | For. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian | Feb. 26 | Portland | Liverpool. |
| Lebanon | Feb. 26 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Saxonia | Mar. 1 | New-York | Southam'n. |
| Africa | Mar. 2 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Prince Albert | Mar. 2 | New-York | Galway. |
| Fulton | Mar. 5 | New-York | Southam'n. |
| Canada | Mar. 9 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of Washingt'n | Mar. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Bremen | Feb. 5 | Bremen | New-York. |
| Fulton | Feb. 9 | Southampt'n | New-York. |
| Canada | Feb. 12 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Jura | Feb. 12 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Washingt'n | Feb. 16 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Europa | Feb. 19 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Glasgow | Feb. 19 | Glasgow | New-York. |
| FOR MEXICO. | | | |
| Tennessee | Mar. 1 | New-Orleans | Vera Cruz. |
| FOR HAVANA. | | | |
| Isabel | Mar. 4 | Charleston | Havana. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Prince Albert, from Galway*—Wm. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Sellars and lady, John Reilly, Geo. Holland, James Noble, Miss E. Collins, Miss Pauline Barnham, Saml. Benton, and 148 in the steerage. *From St. Johns*—G. B. Martell, W. H. Ward, W. Ritchie, H. Le Messurie, John Bond, and 2 second class.

*In bark Grand Turk, from Bermuda*—Capt. J. R. Taber, of bark Emily Taylor, condemned.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 30 | Sun sets.... 5 48 | Moon rises.... 3 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 50 | Gov. Island. 3 43 | Hell Gate.... 5 10

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

### Cleared.

Steamers Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Australia, Spencer, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Louis Napoleon, Herting, Hamburg, S. E. Amsinck; N. B. Palmer, Frisbee, Hong Kong.

Bark Pamphylia, Wilkins, Havana, Mora Bros. & Navarro; Sophia, Guptill, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; Sartelle, Cole, Havana, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Brigs Geo. Downes, Jamieson, Trinidad, Metcalf & Duncan; Eagle, Patton, St. Johns, Thos. James.

Schooners C. Keen, Stacy, Franklin, C. H. Pierson; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Shahena, Cooper, Frankfort, R. P. Buck & Co.; C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Corvo, Holbrook, Portsmouth, W. S. Brown & Co.; Templeton, Hodgdon, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter; J. Clark, Scull, Carolina City, D. C. Murray; Village Gem, Hinchley, Savannah, [illegible]

### Arrived.

Steamship Prince Albert, (Br., screw,) Waters, Galway Feb. 5, via St. John, N. F., 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the American Express Co. Arrived off the Battery at 10.30 A. M.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Finland, Jones, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. Richards. Sld. in co. with ship Condor, for Liverpool.

Bark Grand Turk, (of Bluehill,) Dolever, Bermuda 13 ds., with marble and rags to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage—stove boat, sprung rudder, split sails, &c. been 10 days on the coast. On the 20th inst. was off Barnegat, and was blown off.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 7th inst., in ballast to J. F. Joy—4 passengers. Sld. in co. with bark Florida, for Cienfuegos. The Br. steamship Dee, from Greytown, had just arrived. The steamship Columbus arrived at Panama 5th inst.

Brig J. M. Sawyer, (of Damariscotta,) Sawyer, Cardenas 12th inst., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brig Lodi, for Philadelphia; James Davis, for do.

Brig Philip Larrabee, (of Bath,) Auld, Havana 13th inst., with sugar to master.

Brig Saginaw, Case, Barcelona, Spanish Main, 8th inst., with hides and coffee to A. M. Seixas. Left no Am. vessels. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Naiad, Rich, Matanzas 2d inst., via Holmes' Hole, (where she put in for orders,) 24th, with molasses to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Excelsior, Clock, with mdse. from steamship Black Warrior, ashore at Rockaway Beach, to Johnson & Higgins. The E. lies at Pier No. 27, North River. The following is her cargo: 38 tcs. mdse., 43 cs. do., 26 pkgs. do., 3 bags do., 9 chests do., 6 bales skins, 49 bales cotton, 23 do. wool, 3 bbls. mdse., 264 bbls. flour.

Schr. A. C. Watkins, ———, with mdse. from steamship Black Warrior, ashore at Rockaway Beach, to Johnson & Higgins. The C. W. lies at Pier No. 27, North River. The following is her cargo: 45 tcs. hams, 26 bbls. flour, 7 bales skins.

Schr. Julia and Susan, Eaton, Edenton, N. C., 8 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Independent, (of Wiscasset,) Dodge, Attakapas 18 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Saml. L. Mitchell & Son.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Mary Haley, Haley, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. B. S. Johnson, Lockwood, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. E. Shedden, White, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Saco 3 ds., with heading to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Caroline, Chick, Saco 3 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Nickerson.

Schr. Princess, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. H. Babson, Beach, Boston 4 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Mayo, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, Rome, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to Judd's Sons.

Schr. Geo. Edward, Baker, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to J. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. A. Hammond, Clark, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to D. Cooper.

Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Dennis, in ballast.

Schr. T. S. Hodgdon, Prince, Camden, 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

SAILED—Steamship Edinburg, Glasgow. Ship Volant New-Orleans. Brig Thos. B. Watson, Laguayra.

### Below.

Ship Hartford, McKay, Shields Dec. 26.

Ship Marmion, from Trinidad de Cuba, in ballast.—(By steamtug Underwriter, Capt. Anthony.)

### By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Feb. 24—Arr. yesterday: schrs. John Lozier, Prentice, New-York, for Providence; Susan Ludwig, Walden, Providence, for New-York; J. P. Hazard, Wilson, New-York, for Providence; Emily C. Horton, Deming, Providence, for New-York; sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, for New-York.

In port, schrs. John W. Bell, (of New-York,) ———; Susan and Mary, Nichols, Narraganset Pier, for New-York; Adventurer, Warner, Providence, for Saybrook; Mary Ferguson, Providence, for New-York; Eliza Hamilton, States, Fall River, for New-York; Wakefield, Congdon, E. Greenwich, for Hudson; Brown Stone, ———, Elizabethport, for Providence.

At noon yesterday a strong breeze sprung up from the northward, and the whole fleet of nearly fifty sail got under way, with some three or four exceptions, and went to sea.

Spoken—Off Block Island, yesterday morning, brig Nuevitas, from Mayaguez, P. R., for New-Haven.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24—Arr. bark Edward Everett, fm. Philadelphia; brig Pecegus, from Matanzas.

BOSTON, Feb. 25—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Howes, Philadelphia; ship E. Bulkley, Ross, Charleston; barks Sea Bird, Taylor, Capetown; Forrest Belle, Percival, Algoa Bay. Below—Bark Priscilla, Apalachicola.

### Miscellaneous.

The schr. Swan, of Lower Bank, N. J., from Jacksonville, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore, night of the 20th inst., on Sinepuxent Beach. She was assisted off by the wrecking-schooner H. W. Johnson, of New-York, and was towed by her to Philadelphia.

The steamtug Underwriter, Capt. Anthony, came up this evening, having been 25 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, and reports the ship Hartford, McKay, from Shields, also ship Marmion, from Trinidad de Cuba, in ballast; both at anchor in the lower Bay. No other inward bound vessels in sight. Wind blowing heavy from E. N. E., with snow and very thick.

The steamship Marion still lies in the same position.

### Spoken, &c.

Albert & Jane—ship, of Boston, bd. W., was passed, Feb. 16, lat. 34 16, lon. 32 56.

Faith—bark, of Portland, Me., bd. N., was passed, Feb. 13, lat. 24 27, lon. 80 10.

### Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA, AT HALIFAX.]

*Arrived from New-York*—Feb. 1, Medea, at Naples; Mariner, at Marseilles; 8th, Wabano, at Helvoet; 9th, Christiana, at Deal; 10th, Isaac Bell, at Antwerp.

*Arrived from New-Orleans*—Feb. 9, Maria, at Ghent; 10th, Tiger, and Oliver, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Boston*—Feb. 7, Western Sea, at Marseilles.

*Sailed for New-York*—Jan. 4, Caroline C. Dow, from Singapore; 6th, Free Trade, from Calcutta; Feb. 1, Paulina, from Palermo; 9th, F. Gebhard, from Liverpool; 11th, Charlotte A. Stamler, from do.

*Sailed for Mobile*—Feb. 9, Saratoga, from Liverpool.

*Sailed for Savannah*—Feb. 8, Borgia, from Liverpool; Wexford, from Wexford.

*Sailed for Boston*—Feb. 9, British Queen, from Falmouth; 10th, Charter Oak, and Magnolia, fm. Liverpool; Dec. 30, Southern Cross, from Calcutta; 31st, Edwin Forrest, from do.; Jan. 4, Henry Buck, from do.

MEMORANDA.

The Alert, from Hong Kong for Shanghae, was lost near Formosa, Oct. 11, and the chief and second mates and ten of the crew drowned.

The Matilda, from Hong Kong for Shanghae, was abandoned, Oct. 7, near Banshee Islands. The crew were saved, and put back to Liverpool.

On the 10th inst., the Richard Cobden, for Savannah, came in collision with and sunk the Br. brig James Pitt, for Port-au-Prince.

On the 8th inst., the Susan E. Howell, for Baltimore, was discoverd to be leaky, and she will have to discharge her cargo.

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RUSHTON'S RUSHTON'S
RUSHTON'S RUSHTON'S
RUSHTON'S RUSHTON'S

COD LIVER OIL. COD LIVER OIL.
COD LIVER OIL. COD LIVER OIL.
COD LIVER OIL. COD LIVER OIL.

FOR CONSUMPTION. FOR CONSUMPTION.
FOR CONSUMPTION. FOR CONSUMPTION.
FOR CONSUMPTION. FOR CONSUMPTION.

NOURISHES THE BODY. NOURISHES THE BODY.
NOURISHES THE BODY. NOURISHES THE BODY.
NOURISHES THE BODY. NOURISHES THE BODY.

FOR NIGHT SWEATS. FOR NIGHT SWEATS.
FOR NIGHT SWEATS. FOR NIGHT SWEATS.
FOR NIGHT SWEATS. FOR NIGHT SWEATS.

TRY IT. TRY IT.
TRY IT. TRY IT.
TRY IT. TRY IT.

417 BROADWAY, 417 BROADWAY,
417 BROADWAY, 417 BROADWAY,
COR. CANAL-ST. COR. CANAL ST.

10 ASTOR HOUSE, 10 ASTOR HOUSE
10 ASTOR HOUSE, 10 ASTOR HOUSE,
COR. BARCLAY-ST. COR. BARCLAY-ST.

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WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH DE PEYSTER, DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 17th March, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court and under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, the following:

WASHINGTON-PLACE, COR. GREENE-ST.—The house and lot No. 18 Washington-Place, on the southwest corner.

4TH-ST., COR. GREENE.—The vacant lot on the northwest corner, with party wall.

4TH-ST.—The house and lot No. 303 adjoining.

ALSO—One lot adjoining, about 13 feet 3 inches in width by 96 feet 5 inches in depth, with party wall.

Maps will be ready for distribution previous to the sale. 75 per cent may remain on mortgage for 5 years. For further particulars, inquire of WM. B. CURTIS, Counselor-at-Law, No. 166 Broadway, or PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IRISH CONVENTION.—THE VARIOUS IRISH civic societies and companies, represented by their delegates at Hibernian Hall, will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1859, at 7 o'clock, in citizen's dress, without banners or emblems, at the above-named place, to participate in the intended celebration in honor of Ireland's patriot, William Smith O'Brien.

By order, J. F. MARKEY,
JAS. CAVENOR?, Secretary. Chairman Committee.

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H U M P H R E Y S'
SPECIFIC
HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 BROADWAY.

H U M P H R E Y S'
SPECIFIC
HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 BROADWAY.

H U M P H R E Y S'
SPECIFIC
HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 BROADWAY.

H U M P H R E Y S'
SPECIFIC
HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 BROADWAY.

H U M P H R E Y S'
SPECIFIC
HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 BROADWAY.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That these Specifics are entirely harmless in all instances and in all cases. Babies may use them, children may use them, the aged, infirm or invalids may use them without danger, and with benefit.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That thousands of the most gifted and intelligent minds in this country and Europe have long since given in their adherence to Homoeopathy, and employ it exclusively in all cases of disease for themselves and families.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That not only in long standing complaints, but in recent and violent diseases of the most dangerous character, Homoeopathy has proved its superiority to any other system, in repeated trials.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That Homoeopathy is sustained, not from its theories and doctrines, but from its daily and hourly success in curing the sick, and arresting disease.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That it is the little ills that lead to great ones, and it is little ailments that, neglected, lead to grave and serious diseases.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That you may have it in your power promptly and pleasantly to arrest such complaints at the beginning, and thus prevent grave diseases.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That this system saves you the struggling, forcing and deception used to get other medicines taken by children, always injurious, often dangerous.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That the evil results of such struggles generally more than overbalance all the good that may be done by the medicine thus given.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That Humphreys' system of Homoeopathic Specifics divests the private practice of the system of all perplexity and intricacy, so that everybody may use them.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That the cure of a single chronic ailment, such as Piles, Catarrh, Headache, or Salt Rheum, will more than ten times pay for the cost of a cure.

☞ PLEASE REMEMBER—That two or four dollars invested in a case of Specific Remedies, will return many times its value to you every year in freedom from anxiety, prevention of disease, and absolute relief.

ECONOMY.

We are often struck by the remark of the thousands who make use of the SPECIFIC REMEDIES with regard to their money-saving qualities. Yet this point, important as it may be and really is, takes but the lowest view in the plan. For if a fit of sickness is saved, you have not only saved the fees of the doctor and the apothecary, but many-fold more than this in the saving of attendance, nursing, and the saving of pain, suffering, and perhaps premature decline and death. Yet the dollar-saving view of the case is not unimportant. A case of Specifics costs but two or five dollars, together with all the necessary instruction for its explanation and use. In most localities, this pays only one or two visits of a physician. Yet but few or no families could ever have such a case of Remedies in the house for a year without having saved the necessity of many such visits, by the timely use of the remedies it contains.

Take a frequent case: You are awakened at night by your child complaining of breathing heavily, and going to it, find it in high fever—head and surface hot—pulse quick—and soon great excitement of the system. Quickly going to your case of SPECIFICS, you place some FEVER PILLS in a drinking glass, half full of water; you give the little one a sip every hour, which it likes to take, and sitting by the bedside, repeating the dose every hour, watch its effect. Ere a few hours have passed, the little one has become more quiet—breathes easier—has gone to sleep, and a moist perspiration breaks out over it, and by morning the storm of disease has passed over—the cloud gone—and your little one awakes slightly feeble, but free from disease, and in a day is well again.

You have taken a violent cold, sore throat, pain in the chest and limbs—a few Fever and Cough Pills from your case set you all right in a day or two, and so of a multitude of other diseases and cases. What often happens when the Doctor is sent for under such circumstances, and what the result is when he doses and bleeds or blisters, is as well known to our readers as to ourselves, and had better be left unsaid.

Marvelous things are reported to us by some of our enthusiastic customers, and we would rather not hazard our reputation by repeating all that has been told on this point. But some things we will repeat, believing they may be readily supported in the experience of hundreds of others.

A gentleman residing in this vicinity usually spent a portion of his time in the family of a friend in this City, who, being in fashionable life, had an old physician in frequent attendance upon the children, and whose bills were usually about two hundred dollars a year. Our friend soon began to render himself useful in curing the little ailments of the children with his little case of Specifics, and, on his departure, left the case with them. A year and a half has now passed, and every ailment of the family has thus been cured by the little Specifics, without a doctor having once been consulted.

A gentleman at Utica found, for several years, his physician's bills to average seventy odd dollars per year. Three years ago, he purchased a case of Specifics, and, since that period, has paid his physician $12 in all.

Mrs. Walker, of Boston, writes that she has had her case of Specifics now three years, and has carried her family of children safely through the mumps, measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough, together with all the other diseases to which they have been subject during that time, without having called in the aid of a physician at all, and without, indeed, having her children dangerously sick.

We might give a score of other testimonials to the same purport.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1. *Fever Pills*—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2. *Worm Pills*—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.

No. 3. *Baby's Pills*—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.

No. 4. *Diarrhoea Pills*—For Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.

No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

No. 6. *Cholera Pills*—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7. *Cough Pills*—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.

No. 8. *Tooth-ache Pills*—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache and Neuralgia.

No. 9. *Head-ache Pills*—For Head-ache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10. *Dyspepsia Pills*—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.

No. 11. *For Female Irregularities*—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.

No. 12. *Female Pills*—For Leucorrhoea, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13. *Croup Pills*—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14. *Salt Rheum Pills*—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.

No. 15. *Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping-Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICE.

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| Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book | $5 00 |
| Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case and Book | 4 00 |
| Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book | 2 00 |
| Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book | 1 00 |
| Single numbered boxes, with directions | 25 |
| Single lettered boxes, with directions | 50 |

These Medicines, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address,

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Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

No family should be without these invaluable curatives. They are the only remedies perfectly adapted for domestic and private use. With them the parent is armed and prepared against the first approach of disease, and can meet it at the threshold and keep it at bay. A trifle of medicine rightly directed in the first hours of disease, perfectly cures that which by delay can only be relieved by long and tedious hours of suffering, if at all. With these at hand, you are not obliged to await the coming of that often distant as well as expensive luxury, a doctor; nor to be drugged, or poisoned, or blistered, or bled, but may yourself administer the simple specific, and restore the ruddy current of life again to health and joy. There cannot only no injury arise in any case from their use, but the general influence upon the constitution, beyond all question is most beneficial.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire an active, efficient agent, for the sale of our remedies, in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
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BOSTON—T. H. SIMPSON, No. 102 Court-st.
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